A/64/49 (Vol. III)

United Nations

Resolutions and Decisions
adopted by the General Assembly during its sixty-fourth session

Volume III

25 December 2009 – 14 September 2010

General Assembly
Official Records • Sixty-fourth Session
Supplement No. 49

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 25 December 2009 to 14 September 2010. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 15 September to 24 December 2009 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

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RESOLUTION 64/250

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 22 January 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.42 and Add.1, as orally revised, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

64/250. Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council, including Council resolution 2008/36 of 25 July 2008,

Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the victims, their families and the Government and people of Haiti who suffered huge losses of life and socio-economic damage from the earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010,

Conscious of the huge loss of human life and the large number of people wounded and people whose suffering from the health impact of the disaster is severe,

Conscious also of the huge material losses sustained in respect of homes and basic infrastructures in the capital, Port-au-Prince, and elsewhere in the country, and expressing concern over the medium- and long-term social, economic and development impacts of the disaster on the affected country,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Government of Haiti, despite the losses it has suffered, to protect the lives of its nationals and to rapidly assist the affected population, and recognizing with deep appreciation the immediate emergency relief assistance and rescue operations provided on the ground by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations system, as well as by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and civil society,

Welcoming the leadership of the Secretary-General in ensuring a speedy response by the United Nations system to the tragic events, and commending the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat for its coordinating role in supporting the Government of Haiti in ensuring a coherent international response to the emergency,

Welcoming also the efforts of the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti to mobilize international support for emergency relief operations, as well as of the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator for Haiti,

Commending the prompt response, support, generous contributions and assistance provided by Member States, the international community, civil society, the private sector and individuals to the emergency relief and response to the impacts of the disaster, *Reiterating* the need for a continued high level of support for and commitment to the immediate humanitarian relief phase, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts, including in the medium and long terms, that reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation in addressing the disaster,

Noting the enormous effort and solidarity of the international community, reflecting the importance of the fullest coordinated response and taking into account the national development priorities of Haiti, that will be required to rebuild the affected areas in order to alleviate the grave situation arising from this natural disaster,

Reiterating the need for the United Nations system to respond swiftly to requests for assistance by the affected country and to ensure that the humanitarian assistance provided is timely, adequate, effective and coherent and coordinated among all humanitarian actors, in particular the Government of Haiti, and in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Government and people of Haiti, as well as to all Member States that have lost nationals in this catastrophe;

2. *Pays special tribute* to all the staff members of the United Nations and international peacekeepers who have given their lives in the line of duty, and encourages continued search-and-rescue operations for all people still unaccounted for;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the international community that have offered their prompt and generous support to the rescue efforts and emergency assistance for the affected population;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy, sustainable and adequate support for the relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts of Haiti;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance, as soon as possible, in response to the United Nations flash appeal for Haiti launched on 15 January 2010, and supports the overall coordinating role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in assisting the Government of Haiti in ensuring a coherent international response to the humanitarian emergency in Haiti;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist Haiti, whenever possible, through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance that contributes to overcoming the emergency and to the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this regard, to consult with Member States, relevant United Nations organs and bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission and the Economic and Social Council, regarding ways to achieve enhanced coordination of reconstruction and development efforts in Haiti;

8. *Requests* the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to increase their support and assistance in strengthening the disaster-preparedness capacity of Haiti as well as reducing its vulnerability to natural disasters, and in integrating disaster risk reduction in its development strategies and programmes, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters;[1]

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[1] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States regularly informed on the humanitarian assistance efforts in Haiti and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected country, under the sub-item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations".

RESOLUTION 64/251

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 22 January 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.43 and Add.1, sponsored by: Japan, Republic of Korea, Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

64/251. International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian segments of the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration,[2] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[3] and the common statement of the special session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[4] as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in Geneva from 16 to 19 June 2009, taking note of the "2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction",[5] and looking forward to the forthcoming Hyogo Framework for Action midterm review,

Emphasizing that the affected State has the primary responsibility in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters,

Emphasizing also the responsibility of all States to undertake disaster preparedness, response and early recovery efforts in order to minimize the impact of natural disasters, while recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected countries which may have limited capacities in this regard,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States and to the United Nations humanitarian response capacity to deal with the consequences of natural disasters, given the effects of global challenges, including the impact of climate change, the global financial and economic crisis, and the humanitarian implications of the global food crisis,

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[2] Ibid., resolution 1.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2.

[4] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, annex II.

[5] Available from www.unisdr.org.

Also expressing its deep concern that rural and urban poor communities in the developing world are the hardest hit by the effects of increased disaster risk,

Acknowledging the impacts of rapid urbanization in the context of natural disasters and that urban disaster preparedness and responses require appropriate disaster risk reduction strategies, including in urban planning, early recovery strategies implemented from the initial stage of relief operations, as well as rehabilitation and development strategies,

Noting that local communities are the first responders in most disasters, underlining the critical role played by in-country capacities in disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, response and recovery, and acknowledging the need to support efforts of Member States to develop and enhance national and local capacities which are fundamental to improving the overall delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing the high numbers of persons affected by natural disasters, including in this respect internally displaced persons, and the need to address the humanitarian needs arising from internal displacement throughout the world owing to sudden-onset natural disasters,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters in all their phases, in particular in preparedness, response and the early recovery phase, and of strengthening the response capacity of countries affected by disaster,

Recognizing the progress made by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) in its mission, encouraging Member States to provide all support necessary, on a voluntary basis, to UN-SPIDER, including financial support, to enable it to carry out its workplan for 2010–2011, and reiterating the importance of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services for all countries and by facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

Noting with appreciation the important role played by Member States, including developing countries, that have granted necessary and continued generous assistance to countries and peoples stricken by natural disasters,

Recognizing the significant role played by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, disaster response, rehabilitation and development,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing vulnerability and integrating risk reduction into all phases of natural disaster management, post-natural disaster recovery and development planning,

Recognizing that efforts to achieve economic growth, sustainable development and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, can be adversely affected by natural disasters, and noting the positive contribution that those efforts can make in strengthening the resilience of populations to such disasters,

Emphasizing, in this context, the important role of development organizations in supporting national efforts to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, in particular in

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[6] A/64/331.

vulnerable societies lacking adequate capacity to mitigate effectively the long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences of natural disasters;

3. *Calls upon* States to fully implement the Hyogo Declaration[2] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[3] in particular those commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to accelerate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, emphasizes the promotion and strengthening of disaster preparedness activities at all levels, in particular in hazard-prone areas, and encourages them to increase funding and cooperation for disaster risk reduction activities, including disaster preparedness;

5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, where required, and to continue to implement effectively, necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into development planning, and in this regard requests the international community to continue to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate;

6. *Acknowledges* that global climate change, among other factors, contributes to the increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters, which amplify natural disaster risk, and in this regard encourages Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including through the provision of technology and support for capacity-building in developing countries;

7. *Welcomes* the initiatives at the regional and national levels related to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance adopted at the Thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 2007, and encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account the Guidelines, as appropriate;

8. *Also welcomes* the effective cooperation among the affected States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations, such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and civil society, in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout relief operations and medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

9. *Reiterates* the commitment to support, as a matter of priority, the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters and mitigate their impact;

10. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with priority five of the Hyogo Framework for Action, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities to continue to support national efforts in this regard;

11. *Encourages* Member States to consider elaborating and presenting to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat their national platforms for disaster reduction in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action, and also encourages States to cooperate with each other to reach this objective;

12. *Stresses* that to increase further the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, particular international cooperation efforts should be undertaken to enhance and broaden further the utilization of national and local capacities and, where appropriate, of regional and subregional capacities for disaster preparedness and response, which may be made available in closer proximity to the site of a disaster, and more efficiently and at lower cost;

13. *Also stresses*, in this context, the importance of strengthening international cooperation, particularly through the effective use of multilateral mechanisms, in the timely provision of humanitarian assistance through all phases of a disaster, from relief and recovery to development, including the provision of adequate resources;

14. *Encourages* all Member States to facilitate, to the extent possible, the transit of emergency humanitarian assistance and development assistance, provided in the context of international efforts, including in the phase from relief to development, in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/182 and the annex therein, and in full respect of the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law;

15. *Recognizes* the goals and purposes for which the Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities was established following the adoption of resolution 46/182, takes note with concern of the findings of the independent review of the Register carried out in 2009, and requests the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on possible measures to address those findings, including on the structure and format of the Register;

16. *Reaffirms* the role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point within the overall United Nations system for advocacy for and coordination of humanitarian assistance among United Nations humanitarian organizations and other humanitarian partners;

17. *Welcomes*, so as to increase further the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, the incorporation of experts from developing countries that are prone to natural disasters into the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system, and the work of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group in assisting such countries in strengthening urban search and rescue capacities and establishing mechanisms for improving their coordination of national and international response in the field, and recalls in this regard its resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 entitled "Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance";

18. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to consider the specific and differentiated consequences of natural disasters both in rural and urban areas, when designing and implementing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, humanitarian assistance and early recovery strategies, giving special emphasis to addressing the needs of those living in rural and urban poor areas prone to natural disasters;

19. *Recognizes* that information and telecommunication technology can play an important role in disaster response, encourages Member States to develop emergency response telecommunication capacities, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of developing countries in this area, where needed, including in the recovery phase;

20. *Encourages* States that have not acceded to or ratified the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations,[7] to consider doing so;

21. *Encourages* the further use of space-based and ground-based remote-sensing technologies, including as provided by UN-SPIDER, as well as the sharing of geographical data, for the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters, where appropriate, and invites

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[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2296, No. 40906.

Member States to continue to provide their support to the consolidation of the United Nations capability in the area of satellite-derived geographical information for early warning, preparedness, response and early recovery;

22. *Encourages* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and international financial institutions to enhance the global capacity for sustainable post-disaster recovery in areas such as coordination with traditional and non-traditional partners, identification and dissemination of lessons learned, development of common tools and mechanisms for recovery needs assessment, strategy development and programming, and incorporation of risk reduction into all recovery processes, and welcomes the ongoing efforts to this end;

23. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations system to support national initiatives that address the possible differentiated impacts of natural disasters on the affected population, including through the collection and analysis of data disaggregated, inter alia, by sex, age and disability, using, inter alia, the existing information provided by States;

24. *Stresses* the importance of the full and equal participation of women in decision-making and of gender mainstreaming in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery strategies, and in this regard notes the recommendations of the International Conference on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Beijing from 20 to 22 April 2009;

25. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to identify and improve the dissemination of best practices for improving disaster preparedness, response and early recovery and to scale up successful local initiatives, as appropriate;

26. *Requests* the United Nations system to improve its coordination of disaster recovery efforts, from relief to development, inter alia, by strengthening institutional, coordination and strategic planning efforts in disaster recovery, in support of national authorities;

27. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to continue efforts to ensure continuity and predictability in their response and to further improve coordination in recovery processes in support of the efforts of national authorities;

28. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to improve the dissemination of tools and services to support enhanced disaster risk reduction;

29. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen tools and mechanisms to ensure that early recovery needs and support are integrated into the planning and implementation of disaster preparedness, humanitarian response and development cooperation activities, as appropriate;

30. *Acknowledges* that early recovery should receive further funding, and encourages the provision of timely, flexible and predictable funding for early recovery, including through established humanitarian instruments;

31. *Encourages* the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to support humanitarian coordinators and resident coordinators, in order to strengthen their capacity, inter alia, to support the host Government in implementing preparedness measures and to coordinate preparedness activities of country teams in support of national efforts, and also encourages the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian actors to further strengthen the ability to quickly and flexibly deploy humanitarian professionals to support Governments and country teams in the immediate aftermath of a disaster;

32. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize adequate, flexible and sustainable resources for recovery, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities in order to ensure predictable and timely access to resources for humanitarian assistance in emergencies resulting from disasters associated with natural hazards;

33. *Welcomes* the achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund and its contribution to the promotion and enhancement of early humanitarian response, calls upon all

Member States and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider increasing voluntary contributions to the Fund, including, when possible, through multi-year and early commitments, and emphasizes that contributions should be additional to current commitments to humanitarian programming and not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

34. *Invites* Member States, the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider voluntary contributions to other humanitarian funding mechanisms;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, and to include in his report recommendations on how to improve actions for identifying and addressing the gaps from relief to development, within the United Nations system and at the national level, including in the area of durable and sustainable solutions, particularly in rehabilitation and reconstruction.

RESOLUTION 64/252

Adopted at the 70th plenary meeting, on 8 February 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.39/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Canada, Portugal, Serbia, Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

64/252. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[8] its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 60/223 of 23 December 2005, 61/230 of 22 December 2006, 62/275 of 11 September 2008 and 63/304 of 23 July 2009, as well as its resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007 and 63/267 of 31 March 2009 on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, and 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[9] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[10]

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[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

[9] See resolution 60/1.

[10] See resolution 63/1.

1. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[11] and welcomes recent developments in addressing such causes and other efforts in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding undertaken by African countries, African regional organizations and the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda;

3. *Also reaffirms* its commitment to the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs;[10]

4. *Further reaffirms* its request that the Secretary-General submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report in accordance with paragraph 24 of resolution 63/304.

RESOLUTION 64/253

Adopted at the 71st plenary meeting, on 23 February 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.30/Rev.2 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan

64/253. International Day of Nowruz[12]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the achievement of international cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields,

Recalling its resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001 on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,

Recalling also the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Cooperation, adopted on 4 November 1966 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[13]

Affirming the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted on 2 November 2001 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[14] including its appeal for greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Taking into consideration the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted on 17 October 2003 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[15] and recognizing the importance of safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage, inter alia, social practices, rituals and festive events, at both the national and international levels,

Considering the interdependence between the intangible cultural heritage and the tangible cultural and natural heritage,

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[11] A/64/210.

[12] Nowruz (Novruz, Navruz, Nooruz, Nevruz, Nauryz) means new day and is celebrated on 21 March of each year; its spelling and pronunciation may vary according to country.

[13] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fourteenth Session, Paris, 1966, Resolutions*, chap. IV, resolution 8.

[14] Ibid., *Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October–3 November 2001*, vol. I and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2368, No. 42671.

Welcoming the inclusion of Nowruz in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 30 September 2009,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 16 September 2005,[16] which recognizes, inter alia, that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind,

Stressing the importance of raising public awareness through education, media and cultural activities in order to foster knowledge of national cultures, world cultural heritage and cultural diversity, which are essential for strengthening global peace and implementing international cooperation,

Reaffirming that civilizational achievements constitute the collective heritage of mankind, providing a source of inspiration and progress for humanity at large,

Emphasizing the need to achieve an objective understanding of all civilizations and to enhance constructive interaction and cooperative engagement among civilizations,

Noting that Nowruz, the day of vernal equinox, is celebrated as the beginning of the new year by more than 300 million people all around the world and has been celebrated for over 3,000 years in the Balkans, the Black Sea Basin, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Middle East and other regions,

Stressing the importance of processes of mutual cultural enrichment and the necessity of promoting civilizational exchanges, which facilitate the development of international cooperation,

Mindful of the ever-increasing significance and relevance of a culture of living in harmony with nature, which is inherent in all civilizations in today's world,

Mindful also that Nowruz, as the embodiment of the unity of cultural heritage and centuries-long traditions, plays a significant role in strengthening the ties among peoples based on mutual respect and the ideals of peace and good-neighbourliness,

Bearing in mind that the foundations of the traditions and rituals of Nowruz reflect features of the cultural and ancient customs of the civilizations of East and West, which influenced those civilizations through the interchange of human values,

Noting the orientation of Nowruz towards the affirmation of life in harmony with nature, the awareness of the inseparable link between constructive labour and natural cycles of renewal and the solicitous and respectful attitude towards natural sources of life,

1. *Recognizes* 21 March as the International Day of Nowruz;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States where Nowruz is celebrated to preserve and develop the culture and traditions related to Nowruz;

3. *Encourages* Member States to make efforts to raise awareness about Nowruz and to organize annual events in commemoration of this festivity, as appropriate;

4. *Calls upon* Member States where Nowruz is celebrated to study the origins and traditions of this festivity with a view to disseminating knowledge about the Nowruz heritage among the international community;

5. *Invites* interested Member States, the United Nations, in particular its relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, mainly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and interested international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to participate in events organized by States where Nowruz is celebrated.

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[16] See resolution 60/1.

RESOLUTION 64/254

Adopted at the 72nd plenary meeting, on 26 February 2010, by a recorded vote of 98 to 7, with 31 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.48 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Palestine

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Panama, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Ukraine

64/254. Second follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 64/10, adopted on 5 November 2009, in follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict,[17]

Recalling also the relevant rules and principles of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[18] which is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[19] and the other human rights covenants, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[20] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[20] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[21]

Reaffirming the obligation of all parties to respect international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Reiterating the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and reaffirming the obligations under international law regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

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[17] A/HRC/12/48.

[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[19] Resolution 217 A (III).

[20] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to prevent impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations and promote peace,

Convinced that achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is imperative for the attainment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace and stability in the Middle East,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 4 February 2010,[22] submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of its resolution 64/10;

2. *Reiterates its call upon* the Government of Israel to conduct investigations that are independent, credible and in conformity with international standards into the serious violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law reported by the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, towards ensuring accountability and justice;

3. *Reiterates its urging* for the conduct by the Palestinian side of investigations that are independent, credible and in conformity with international standards into the serious violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law reported by the Fact-Finding Mission, towards ensuring accountability and justice;

4. *Reiterates its recommendation* to the Government of Switzerland, in its capacity as depositary of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[18] to reconvene as soon as possible a Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to ensure its respect in accordance with article 1, bearing in mind the convening of such a Conference and the statement adopted on 15 July 1999 as well as the reconvening of the Conference and the declaration adopted on 5 December 2001;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, within a period of five months, on the implementation of the present resolution, with a view to the consideration of further action, if necessary, by the relevant United Nations organs and bodies, including the Security Council;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 64/255

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 2 March 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.44/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

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[22] A/64/651.

64/255. Improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005 and 62/244 of 31 March 2008 on improving global road safety,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on improving global road safety and the recommendations contained therein,[23]

Recognizing the tremendous global burden of mortality resulting from road traffic crashes, as well as the twenty to fifty million people who incur each year non-fatal road traffic injuries, many of whom are left with lifelong disabilities,

Noting that this major public health problem has a broad range of social and economic consequences which, if unaddressed, may affect the sustainable development of countries and hinder progress towards the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the importance for Member States to continue using the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention* as a framework for road safety efforts and implementing its recommendations, as appropriate, by paying particular attention to the main risk factors identified, including the non-use of safety belts and child restraints, the non-use of helmets, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed and the lack of appropriate infrastructure, by strengthening road safety management and by paying particular attention also to the needs of vulnerable road users, such as pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, and users of unsafe public transport, as well as by improving post-crash care for victims of road crashes,

Commending the World Health Organization for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly to work in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions to coordinate road safety issues within the United Nations system, and commending also the progress of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration as a consultative mechanism whose members provide Governments and civil society with good practice guidelines to support action to tackle the major road safety risk factors and support their implementation,

Recognizing the work of the United Nations regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies in increasing their road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety, and in this context welcoming the conclusions and recommendations of the project "Improving global road safety: setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets", implemented by the United Nations regional commissions to assist low- and middle-income countries in setting and achieving road traffic casualty reduction targets,

Acknowledging the Ministerial Declaration on Violence and Injury Prevention in the Americas signed by the Ministers of Health of the Americas during the Ministerial Meeting on Violence and Injury Prevention in the Americas, held in Mérida, Mexico, on 14 March 2008, the Doha Declaration and other outcomes of the workshop on building the Arab Mashreq road safety partnership organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Doha on 21 and 22 October 2008,[24] the conclusions and recommendations of the Economic Commission for Europe conference on the theme "Improving Road Traffic Safety in South-Eastern Europe: Setting Regional and National Road Traffic Casualty Reduction Targets", held in Halkida, Greece, on 25 and 26 June 2009, the workshop on setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region organized by the Commission, in collaboration with the United Arab Emirates National Authority for Transportation, in Abu Dhabi on 16 and 17 June 2009, the conference on the theme "Make Roads Safe Africa" organized by the Economic Commission for Africa in Dar es Salaam, United

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[23] A/64/266.

[24] See E/ESCWA/EDGD/2008/5.

Republic of Tanzania, on 8 July 2009, the Ministerial Declaration on Improving Road Safety in Asia and the Pacific, adopted at the Ministerial Conference on Transport organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 6 to 11 November 2006,[25] and the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Improving Road Safety organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok from 2 to 4 September 2009, noting, in particular, the usefulness of compiling guidelines outlining best practices in road safety improvement in the region, as well as the outcomes of expert group meetings on improving road safety organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in 2008 and 2009,

Acknowledging also a number of other important international efforts on road safety, including the report of the International Transport Forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development entitled *Towards Zero: Ambitious Road Safety Targets and the Safe System Approach*, the International Conference on Road Safety at Work, held in Washington, D.C., from 16 to 18 February 2009, and the conference on the theme "Road Safety at Work", held in Dublin on 15 June 2009, which highlighted the importance of fleet safety and the important role of the private sector in addressing driving behaviour concerns among their workers,

Noting all national and regional initiatives to raise awareness of road safety issues,

Noting also the important role of the World Bank Global Road Safety Facility as a funding mechanism to support capacity-building and provide technical support for road safety and as a means to increase the resources needed to address road safety in low- and middle-income countries, acknowledging the increase in funding to support national, regional and global road safety work, and welcoming, in particular, the financial assistance given to the World Health Organization and the Global Road Safety Facility by all donors, including the Governments of Australia, the Netherlands and Sweden, and by Bloomberg Philanthropies and the FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society,

Noting further the work of the International Organization for Standardization to develop standards for road traffic safety management systems,

Taking note of the report of the Commission for Global Road Safety entitled *Make Roads Safe: A Decade of Action for Road Safety*, which links road safety with sustainable development and calls for a decade of action on road safety, and taking note also of the "Make Roads Safe" campaign as a global tool for increasing awareness and advocating increased funding for road safety,

Recognizing the World Health Organization publication entitled *Global Status Report on Road Safety: Time for Action*, which provides the first assessment of the road safety situation at the global level and highlights the fact that half of all road traffic deaths are among vulnerable road users, as well as the relatively low proportion of the countries in the world that have comprehensive legislation on key road safety risk factors,

Welcoming the joint statement by the World Bank and the six leading multilateral development banks, namely, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, in which they undertook to cooperate on increasing the road safety component of their infrastructure programmes through better coordination of their investments and through the application of safety audits and assessments of road infrastructure projects,

Expressing its concern at the continued increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide, in particular in low- and middle-income countries, bearing in mind that the fatality rate within the road system is considerably higher than the fatality rate within other transport systems, even in high-income countries,

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[25] E/ESCAP/63/13, chap. IV.

Recognizing the efforts made by some low- and middle-income countries to implement best practices, to set ambitious targets and to monitor road traffic fatalities,

Reaffirming the need to further strengthen international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in road safety, taking into account the needs of low- and middle-income countries,

Recognizing that a solution to the global road safety crisis can be achieved only through multisectoral collaboration and partnerships among all concerned in both the public and the private sectors, with the involvement of civil society,

Recognizing also the role of research in informing policy-based decisions on road safety and in monitoring and evaluating the effect of interventions, as well as the need for more research to address the emerging issue of distractions in traffic as a risk factor for road traffic crashes,

Acknowledging the leading role of Oman in drawing the attention of the international community to the global road safety crisis,

Commending the Government of the Russian Federation for hosting the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009, which brought together delegations of ministers and representatives dealing with transport, health, education, safety and related traffic law enforcement issues and which culminated in a declaration inviting the General Assembly to declare a decade of action for road safety,[26]

1. *Welcomes* the declaration adopted at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009;[26]

2. *Proclaims* the period 2011–2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities conducted at the national, regional and global levels;

3. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders, to prepare a plan of action of the Decade as a guiding document to support the implementation of its objectives;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing global road safety issues and the need to further strengthen international cooperation, taking into account the needs of low- and middle-income countries, including those of the least developed countries and African countries, by building capacity in the field of road safety and by providing financial and technical support for their efforts;

5. *Acknowledges* that multilateral technical and financial assistance in support of capacity-building for enhancing road safety should be provided in a predictable and timely manner without unwarranted conditionalities, considering that there is no one-size-fits-all formula and considering also the specific situation of each country based on its needs and priorities;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to implement road safety activities, particularly in the areas of road safety management, road infrastructure, vehicle safety, road user behaviour, including distractions in traffic, road safety education and post-crash care, including rehabilitation for people with disabilities, based on the plan of action;

7. *Invites* all Member States to set their own national road traffic casualty reduction targets to be achieved by the end of the Decade, in line with the plan of action;

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[26] A/64/540, annex.

8. *Calls for* the inclusion within the plan of action of activities that pay attention to the needs of all road users, in particular pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users in low- and middle-income countries, through support for appropriate legislation and policy and infrastructure and by increasing sustainable means of transport, and in this regard invites international financial institutions and regional development banks to assist developing countries in building sustainable mass transportation systems with a view to reducing road traffic accidents;

9. *Also calls for* joint multisectoral action to increase the proportion of countries with comprehensive legislation on key risk factors for road traffic injuries, including the non-use of seat belts and child restraints and helmets, drink-driving and speed, from the 15 per cent identified in the *Global Status Report on Road Safety: Time for Action* to over 50 per cent by the end of the Decade, and encourages Member States to strengthen their enforcement of existing road safety legislation on these risk factors;

10. *Encourages* Governments, public and private corporations, non-governmental organizations and multilateral organizations to take action, as appropriate, to discourage distractions in traffic, including texting while driving, which lead to increased morbidity and mortality owing to road crashes;

11. *Invites* Governments to take a leading role in implementing the activities of the Decade, while fostering a multisectoral collaboration of efforts that includes academia, the private sector, professional associations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, victims' organizations and youth organizations, and the media;

12. *Invites* Member States, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to consider providing adequate and additional funding to activities relating to the Decade;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration to continue its role of informal consultative mechanism, including for the implementation of activities relating to the Decade;

14. *Invites* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, to organize the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week to launch the Decade;

15. *Encourages* Member States to continue to strengthen their commitment to road safety, including by observing the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to become contracting parties to and to implement the United Nations road safety-related legal instruments, as well as to adhere to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;[27]

17. *Invites* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to coordinate regular monitoring, within the framework of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, of global progress towards meeting the targets identified in the plan of action and to develop global status reports on road safety and other appropriate monitoring tools;

18. *Invites* Member States and the international community to integrate road safety into other international agendas, such as those on development, environment and urbanization;

19. *Acknowledges* the importance of midterm and final reviews of the progress achieved over the Decade, and invites interested Member States, in consultation with the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, to organize international, regional and national meetings to assess the implementation of the Decade;

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[27] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Global road safety crisis", and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade.

RESOLUTION 64/256

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 2 March 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.45 and Add.1, sponsored by: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

64/256. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 59/50 of 2 December 2004, in which it granted the Collective Security Treaty Organization observer status in the General Assembly,

Referring also to the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to strengthen the role of that organization in the attainment of objectives consistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Referring to Security Council resolution 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005, in which the Council recalls its invitation to regional organizations to improve coordination with the United Nations, and to the declarations of the General Assembly of 9 December 1994 related to the strengthening and the improvement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security,[28]

Emphasizing that the growing contribution by regional organizations to cooperation with the United Nations can usefully supplement the activity of the latter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Notes* the activity of the Collective Security Treaty Organization for the development of regional cooperation in such areas as strengthening regional security and stability, peacemaking, counter-terrorism, combating illegal trafficking in narcotics and arms, countering organized transnational crime and human trafficking, and combating natural and man-made disasters, which contributes to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

2. *Also notes* the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and to this end invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to engage in regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, utilizing for this purpose the appropriate inter-institutional forums and formats, including the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Invites* the specialized components of the United Nations system, such as the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to cooperate and develop direct contacts with the Collective Security Treaty Organization for the joint implementation of programmes aimed at the attainment of their objectives;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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[28] See resolutions 49/57 and 49/60.

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session a sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization".

RESOLUTION 64/257

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 2 March 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.46 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Cambodia, Canada, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia

64/257. Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/26 of 22 November 2004, in which it, inter alia, declared 8 and 9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation,

Recalling that 2010 will mark the sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, a war which brought untold sorrow to mankind,

Stressing that this historic event established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Calling upon the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with new challenges and threats, with the United Nations playing a central role, and to make every effort to settle all disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered,

Underlining the progress made since the end of the Second World War in overcoming its legacy and towards reconciliation, international and regional cooperation and the promotion of democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular through the United Nations, and the establishment of regional organizations and other appropriate frameworks,

1. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe these days in an appropriate manner to pay tribute to all victims of the Second World War;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly in the second week of May 2010 in commemoration of all victims of the war;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take measures necessary for its implementation.

RESOLUTION 64/258

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.38/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

64/258. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007 and 63/267 of 31 March 2009 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[29] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[30]

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[31]

Emphasizing that a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development is important for progress in the implementation of the New Partnership,[32]

Stressing the need to implement all commitments by the international community regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the seventh consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[33]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[32]

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[30] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[34]

4. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

5. *Reaffirms* the resolve to provide assistance for prevention and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa, by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and by achieving as closely as possible the goal of universal access by 2010 to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes,

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[29] See resolution 60/1.

[30] See resolution 63/1.

[31] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[32] A/57/304, annex.

[33] A/64/204.

[34] Resolution 63/239, annex.

treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, inter alia, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

6. *Expresses concern* over the multiple, interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, and expresses concern, in particular, that the global financial and economic crisis, climate change, the food crisis and volatile energy prices pose serious challenges to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

7. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, and therefore reaffirms that it will continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

8. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at only 2 per cent, its low share of official development assistance, the increased debt burden of some African countries, rising unemployment rates and the falls in capital inflows, and the significant fall in remittances to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which negatively impact the hard-earned socio-economic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

9. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, including African countries, and notes recent steps being taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context that the current world economic and financial crisis and efforts to address it should not lead to further marginalization of the African continent;

10. *Also reaffirms* the commitment by all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa, as contained in the political declaration on Africa's development needs, and in this context requests the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session to initiate informal consultations, led by Member States, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to reaching an agreement on this issue, building on existing mechanisms;

11. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly on 27 June 2001,[35] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the Assembly on 2 June 2006;[36]

I

Actions by African countries and organizations

12. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized

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[35] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[36] Resolution 60/262, annex.

enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process and to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union, in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

14. *Welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in twelve countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from these reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

15. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

16. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to continue to coordinate, in accordance with their respective national strategies and priorities, all types of external support in order to integrate effectively such assistance into their development processes;

17. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, and welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the outcome of the post-Abuja meeting of the International Technical Committee of the Food Security Summit, held in Addis Ababa in May 2007;

18. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

19. *Welcomes* the progress made and the decisions taken towards the integration of the New Partnership into the African Union structures and processes;

20. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the promotion of public-private partnership projects and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

21. *Encourages* African countries to further enhance public awareness of the objectives and goals of the New Partnership and its programmes through, inter alia, effective and comprehensive continent-wide communication and outreach strategies;

22. *Also encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration;

II

Response of the international community

23. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

24. *Recognizes* the important role that South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including implementation of the New Partnership;

25. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in recent years, such as the Africa Partnership Forum, the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership, the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, the European Union-Africa Strategic Partnership, the Group of Eight-Africa Partnership, the Millennium Challenge Account, the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief of the President of the United States of America, the Africa-Turkey Cooperation Summit, the Africa-South America Summit, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, the comprehensive health-care initiative sponsored by the Government of Cuba, the Republic of Korea-Africa Forum, the special technical assistance programme for Africa of Pakistan, the Viet Nam-Africa cooperation partnership, the India-Africa Forum, the programme for cooperation in agriculture between Chile and Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda, and the Singapore Cooperation Programme for African countries, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation;

26. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology;

27. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impact, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources;

28. *Reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through initiatives such as aid for trade and, given the global economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

29. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including cancellation or restructuring, as appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens, and emphasizes the importance of debt sustainability;

30. *Recognizes* that the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development is still unfolding and entails the possibility of undoing the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and that it may threaten debt sustainability in some developing countries, inter alia, through its impact on the real economy and through the increase in borrowing undertaken in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis;

31. *Calls for* the fulfilment of pledges by the Group of Eight countries to double by 2010 official development assistance to Africa, and in this regard calls upon the international community to honour its commitments;

32. *Acknowledges* efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, and calls for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2010, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development

assistance to least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their reiterated commitments;

33. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries, which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

34. *Also welcomes* recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action,[37] and the resolve to take concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including by further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, by building institutional capacities, by reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, by making progress on untying aid, by enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and by strengthening the focus on development results;

35. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to align its efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and in this regard takes note of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security;[38]

36. *Also recognizes* the need for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

37. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in promoting and maintaining macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

38. *Stresses* that conflict prevention, management and resolution and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

39. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa and the strengthening of the relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and the African Union, and appreciates in this regard the visit by the Chair of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of the country-specific configurations to African Union headquarters on 9 November 2009;

40. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the African Union and the New Partnership secretariat and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

41. *Welcomes* the Basic Education in Africa Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which seeks to prioritize education and which supports holistic and comprehensive reform;

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[37] A/63/539, annex.

[38] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13–17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

42. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

44. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

45. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

RESOLUTION 64/265

Adopted at the 86th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.52 and Add.1, sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

64/265. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[39] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[40] as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in particular the health-related development goals set out therein,

Recalling also all its resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy,

Recalling further its resolution 61/225 of 20 December 2006 in which it decided to designate and observe 14 November as World Diabetes Day,

Reaffirming the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",[41]

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[39] See resolution 55/2.

[40] See resolution 60/1.

[41] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

Noting with appreciation all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the World Health Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and underlining the importance for Member States to continue addressing key risk factors for non-communicable diseases through the implementation of the 2008–2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,[42] the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,[43] the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health,[44] and the evidence-based strategies and interventions to reduce the public health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol,

Noting that the conditions in which people live and their lifestyles influence their health and quality of life and that the most prominent non-communicable diseases are linked to common risk factors, namely, tobacco use, alcohol abuse, an unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and environmental carcinogens, being aware that these risk factors have economic, social, gender, political, behavioural and environmental determinants, and in this regard stressing the need for a multisectoral response to combat non-communicable diseases,

Underscoring the need for concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, in particular the four most prominent non-communicable diseases, namely, cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes,

Taking note with appreciation of the declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community, entitled "Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic non-communicable diseases", adopted in September 2007,

Taking note with appreciation also of the statement of the Commonwealth Heads of Government on action to combat non-communicable diseases, adopted in November 2009,

Taking note of all the regional initiatives undertaken on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Taking note with appreciation of the initiative of the Government of the Russian Federation to organize an international ministerial conference on non-communicable diseases in Moscow in June 2011,

Noting with concern that for millions of people throughout the world, the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to medicines, still remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty, this goal is becoming increasingly remote,

Underscoring the fact that global health is also a long-term developmental objective which is local, national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained attention, commitment and closer international cooperation, and in this regard reaffirming the need to further strengthen international cooperation in the area of public health, inter alia, through the exchange of best practices aimed at building the capacity of public health systems, providing financial assistance, the production of and increased access to affordable, safe, effective and high-quality medicines, the training, recruitment and retention of public health personnel, the development of infrastructure and the transfer of technology,

Reaffirming the commitment to strengthening national health systems that deliver equitable health outcomes as the basis of a comprehensive approach, with appropriate attention to, inter alia, health financing, including appropriate budgetary allocations, the health workforce, the procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, which include monitoring of non-communicable diseases and their determinants, service delivery and political will in leadership and governance,

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[42] Available from www.who.int/nmh/publications /en/.

[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

[44] See World Health Organization, *Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly, Geneva, 17–22 May 2004, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA57/2004/REC/1), resolution 57.17.

Emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important responsibility to assist Governments in the follow-up to and full implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, especially those focusing on health-related issues,

Recognizing the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate, and welcoming its efforts, in cooperation with Member States, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the private sector and civil society, and the mass media, in the promotion of public health at all levels,

Recognizing also the enormous human suffering caused by non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, and the threat they pose to the economies of many Member States, leading to increasing inequalities between countries and populations, thereby threatening the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting the call to consider integrating indicators to monitor the magnitude, the trend and the socio-economic impact of non-communicable diseases into the Millennium Development Goals monitoring system,

Recognizing the lack of sufficient statistical data on non-communicable diseases, particularly in developing countries, and the need for the development and wide utilization of a set of standardized indicators for data collection and information on trends in respect of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors at the global, regional and national levels,

Convinced of the urgent need to undertake multilateral efforts at the highest political level to address the rising prevalence, morbidity and mortality of non-communicable diseases worldwide and to raise the priority accorded to non-communicable diseases in development cooperation by enhancing such cooperation in this regard,

1. *Decides* to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

2. *Also decides* to hold consultations on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with a view to concluding consultations, preferably before the end of 2010;

3. *Encourages* Member States to include in their discussions at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the review of the Millennium Development Goals, to be held in September 2010, the rising incidence and the socio-economic impact of the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases worldwide;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, in collaboration with Member States, the World Health Organization and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, on the global status of non-communicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges faced by developing countries.

RESOLUTION 64/267

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 3 June 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.53 and Add.1, sponsored by: Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, New

Zealand, Oman, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Viet Nam

64/267. World Statistics Day

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General to the Statistical Commission at its forty-first session,[45] as well as the Commission's decision 41/109,[46] in which it endorsed the proposal to celebrate 20 October 2010 as World Statistics Day,

Recognizing the long history of official statistics and the facilitating role played by the United Nations since the creation in 1947 of the Statistical Commission, which was tasked with promoting the development of national statistics and improving their comparability, coordinating the statistical work of specialized agencies, developing central statistical services of the Secretariat, advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information and promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of sustainable national statistical capacity to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators measuring a country's progress, which are an indispensable basis for informed policy decision-making and for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006 entitled "Strengthening statistical capacity", in which the Council called upon Member States, the United Nations system, international agencies, donor countries and organizations to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries,

Recalling also the adoption of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[47] by the Statistical Commission at its special session in 1994 as a milestone in the codification and promotion of basic values in official statistics,

Noting that many Member States and some regions already celebrate official statistics through a variety of national and regional initiatives, such as designated months, weeks, days or events, and welcoming their support and willingness to coordinate such events under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to designate 20 October 2010 as World Statistics Day under the general theme "Celebrating the many achievements of official statistics" and the core values of service, integrity and professionalism;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as research institutions, media and all producers and users of official statistics, to observe World Statistics Day in an appropriate manner;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the observance by the United Nations of World Statistics Day in 2010 and to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and United Nations organizations;

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[45] E/CN.3/2010/12.

[46] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 4* (E/2010/24), chap. I.B.

[47] Ibid., *1994, Supplement No. 9* (E/1994/29), para. 59.

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the experiences of World Statistics Day to the Statistical Commission at its forty-second session.

RESOLUTION 64/289

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 2 July 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.56, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

64/289. System-wide coherence

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[48]

Recalling also its resolution 62/277 of 15 September 2008, setting out five areas for consideration by Member States with a view to enhancing United Nations system-wide coherence,

Recalling further its resolution 63/311 of 14 September 2009,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[49] the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[50] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[51] and international law, in particular international human rights and humanitarian law,

Reaffirming also its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further its resolution 2 (I) of 1 February 1946,

Reaffirming that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism,

Reaffirming also the key importance of national ownership and national leadership, and underscoring the fact that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that development assistance by the United Nations development system should be able to respond to the varying demands of programme countries and should be in alignment with their national development plans and strategies in accordance with established mandates,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Comprehensive proposal for the composite entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women"[52] and "Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 63/311 on system-wide coherence related to operational activities for development",[53]

Strengthening governance of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for enhanced system-wide coherence

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, starting at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and as background material for the comprehensive policy review, to make available a

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[48] See resolution 60/1.

[49] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[50] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[51] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[52] A/64/588.

[53] A/64/589.

compilation of all relevant legislation on the roles and responsibilities of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, including its subsidiary bodies, the executive boards of funds and programmes of the United Nations and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies in the governance of United Nations operational activities for development;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate information on the coherence of the calendars, agendas and programmes of work of the governing bodies responsible for United Nations operational activities for development, with a view to enabling them to consider measures to enhance coherence when setting their agendas and programmes of work;

3. *Invites* the President and the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council to convene informal coordination meetings with the bureaux of the governing bodies responsible for United Nations operational activities for development, in accordance with their mandates, in order to discuss ways and means to enhance the coherence of their work, and to provide a summary of such informal coordination meetings to Member States;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for enhancing the transparency of the activities of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in particular to ensure its effective interaction with Member States, while respecting the mandates and working methods of the Chief Executives Board and its member organizations, and in this regard requests:

(*a*) The Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to further enhance the quality and quantity of information on the Board's website and to publish and make available to Member States the Board's inter-agency agreements and decisions;

(*b*) The Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to ensure a transparent and balanced approach in its priority-setting, to implement and report on the decisions of relevant intergovernmental bodies and to include appropriate information on the work of the Board in its annual overview report to the Economic and Social Council, which is also studied by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, in order to promote more effective dialogue;

(*c*) The President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene periodic briefings for Member States with the Secretariat following the biannual sessions of the Chief Executives Board, taking into account the need to schedule the briefings within a time frame that permits the full utilization of such opportunities by Member States for an effective dialogue with the Board regarding its activities;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in consultation with the secretariats of the governing bodies responsible for United Nations operational activities for development, as appropriate and in accordance with its statute, and in line with paragraph 3 of section I of General Assembly resolution 64/260 of 29 March 2010, to prepare and carry out orientation and training courses for representatives of Member States, in particular the delegates of the permanent missions of Member States, on the functioning of United Nations operational activities for development, including on the roles and responsibilities of governing bodies;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the executive boards of United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies to consider measures to facilitate the effective participation of national policymakers of developing countries in the operational activities segment of the substantive session of the Council and the regular sessions of the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, giving priority to national policymakers of programme countries, in particular the least developed countries. Such measures could include the establishment of new trust funds or the use of existing mechanisms, as appropriate, taking into account the financial situation and arrangements of each organization;

7. *Invites* the United Nations funds and programmes, as appropriate, based on their analysis of good practices, to improve the preparations for and discussions during meetings of their executive boards, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and, in that

regard, to include their findings and adopted measures in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Takes note* of the progress in the creation of a central repository of information on operational activities for development, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that an update on the advances in the establishment of that mechanism is presented at the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2011 in the context of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development;

9. *Encourages* the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to include in their strategic plans, as appropriate, specific provisions for the full implementation of policy guidance provided in the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the General Assembly, and requests the secretariats of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to report on the implementation of those provisions in their regular reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and in cooperation with United Nations resident coordinators, to prepare and put in place a periodic survey, directed to Governments, on the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the support of the United Nations system in order to provide feedback on the strengths and main challenges encountered in their interactions with the United Nations development system, with a view to enabling intergovernmental bodies to address them, and also requests that the results of such surveys be published and made available to Member States;

Independent system-wide evaluation mechanism

11. *Recognizes* that the current multi-tiered evaluation system of operational activities for development within the United Nations consists of a number of entities with distinct roles and responsibilities, including the United Nations Evaluation Group, the evaluation offices of individual United Nations organizations, the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Joint Inspection Unit;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Evaluation Group and the Joint Inspection Unit, to commission a comprehensive review of the existing institutional framework for the system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and to submit a report, with recommendations, to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

13. *Affirms*, in this regard, that the establishment of an independent system-wide evaluation mechanism within the United Nations system should be aimed at fully utilizing and strengthening the existing institutional framework and capacities;

Approval of common country programmes

14. *Emphasizes* the principle of national ownership and leadership, supports the initiative of some countries to use, on a voluntary basis, common country programme documents, and emphasizes its support for all countries that wish to continue using the existing frameworks and processes for country-level programming;

15. *Recognizes* that local consultative processes could strengthen the principle of national ownership and facilitate the effective participation of national policymakers in setting the priority areas of common country programmes;

16. *Invites* those countries presenting a common country programme document on a voluntary basis to prepare it consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, where it exists, and to present in the common country programme the critical actions that will be taken to achieve the agreed results with available or indicative resources, as well as

actions to ensure coherence of the assistance provided by the United Nations system at the country level, attaching, as an annex, a brief description of the agreed results and indicative resources for each of the relevant United Nations agencies;

17. *Invites* the governing body of each fund, programme and specialized agency, where relevant, and in accordance with its mandate, to consider and approve its role and the resources it will require for the implementation of the common country programme on the basis of the agency-specific annex;

18. *Notes* that the approval of the contribution of each fund, programme and specialized agency, where relevant, will be based on an assessment of whether the elements in the agency-specific annex reflect the priorities of its strategic plan and overall mandate, as well as their alignment with national priorities and strategies;

19. *Recognizes* that informal discussions during the joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme on cross-cutting issues, synergies, gaps and duplication, including those related to common country programmes, could provide a useful context for the work of the individual funds and programmes at the country level;

"Delivering as one"

20. *Welcomes* the intergovernmental meetings of programme country pilots held in Kigali, from 19 to 21 October 2009, and in Hanoi, from 14 to 16 June 2010, takes note with appreciation of the Kigali and Hanoi declarations, and in this regard also takes note of the progress made by "delivering as one" countries in their own country-led evaluations, with the participation of relevant stakeholders and with the technical support of the United Nations Evaluation Group, to be completed by 1 July 2010;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to proceed with the modality for the independent evaluation of lessons learned from the "delivering as one" pilots, as outlined by the Secretariat, after consultation, covering all aspects of the initiative, and looks forward to receiving the outcome at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

Improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for enhanced system-wide coherence

General principles

22. *Acknowledges* efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, calls for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2010, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

23. *Welcomes* the growing number of countries making financial contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations development system, as well as the diversification of funding sources and mechanisms within the system, and also welcomes, in this regard, the significant growth in funds contributed to United Nations development operations, from 13 billion United States dollars in 2003 to 22 billion dollars in 2008, the highest level ever;

24. *Stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, notes with concern, in that regard, the long-term decline in the share of core contributions to the United Nations development system, which, since 2005, has levelled off at about 34 per cent, and recognizes the need for organizations to attain, on a continuous basis, an adequate balance between core and non-

core resources, taking into account the unique mandate structure and programmes of individual entities, while noting that non-core resources represent an important supplement to the regular resource base of the United Nations development system to support operational activities for development;

25. *Emphasizes* that increasing the financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard recognizes the mutually reinforcing links between increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development through operational activities for development and the overall resourcing of the United Nations development system;

26. *Stresses* the need for adequate quantity and quality of funding for operational activities as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient;

27. *Affirms*, in this context, the importance of accountability, transparency and improved results-based management and further harmonized results-based reporting on the work of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies for increased quantity and quality of funding for operational activities;

Ensuring adequate funding

28. *Stresses* that funding for operational activities should be aligned with the national priorities and plans of the programme countries as well as the strategic plans, mandates, resource frameworks and priorities of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and underscores, in that regard, the need to further strengthen the results-based frameworks of funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations development system and for the agencies, funds and programmes to improve their reporting on outputs and nationally owned outcomes;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking measures to broaden the donor base and increase the number of donor countries and other partners making financial contributions to the United Nations development system in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors;

30. *Recognizes* the potential positive impact of determining the level of "critical mass" of core funding for United Nations development agencies, and notes, in that regard, that the concept of critical mass may include the level of resources adequate to respond to the needs of the programme countries and to produce the results expected in strategic plans, including administrative, management and programme costs;

31. *Invites* the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes to initiate further discussion with a view to exploring the most appropriate definition of, and a process towards arriving at, a critical mass of core funding for each fund and programme, according to their individual mandates;

32. *Invites* the governing bodies of the relevant specialized agencies, within the context of their 2012–2013 budgets, to consider exploring the most appropriate concept of and process for arriving at a critical mass of core funding, according to their individual mandates;

33. *Requests* the funds and programmes to report on their efforts and conclusions on critical mass in their annual or biennial reports to the Economic and Social Council, beginning in 2011, and in that regard encourages the specialized agencies, where relevant, to report on their efforts and conclusions on critical mass to the Council;

Improving the quality of funding

34. *Urges* Member States, when legislative and budgetary provisions allow, to make financial contributions to development-related activities of the United Nations system in the form of multi-year commitments in order to improve the predictability of resources;

35. *Urges* all Member States making non-core contributions to operational activities, as well as the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, to ensure that these resources are fully aligned with strategic plans and mandates and are in accordance with the priorities of the programme countries within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

36. *Urges* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies to take measures to improve their governance and oversight of programme and project-specific non-core funding by including in their annual reports an assessment of how such funding is aligned with the strategic plans of the respective organizations;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on all existing multi-donor trust funds and thematic trust funds, including information on their mandates, performance and governance structures, in the annual report on financial statistics to the Economic and Social Council, with a view to further improving the participation of Member States in their governance;

38. *Requests* United Nations agencies administering multi-donor trust funds to report on the administration of those funds to their respective governing bodies on an annual basis in order to ensure better complementarity between funds provided through multi-donor trust funds and other funding sources;

39. *Acknowledges* the ongoing efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Development Group with a view to avoiding the subsidization of non-core resources by core resources, in that regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and urges the specialized agencies, to avoid using core/regular resources to cover costs related to the management of extrabudgetary funds and their programme activities, and urges Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and streamline reporting requirements, where possible;

Improving information to monitor funding trends

40. *Takes note* of the improved reporting on funding for operational activities of the United Nations development system, and requests that further improvements be made in order to more accurately reflect the diversity in non-core funding streams, such as multi-donor trust funds, including funds pooled at the global, regional and country levels;

41. *Requests*, in this regard, that future reporting on funding for the United Nations development system more clearly distinguish between funding for development and funding for humanitarian activities, and better differentiate self-supporting contributions from other non-core funding flows;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the predictability of funding for the United Nations development system, including the impact of rapid growth in non-core contributions compared to core funding, significant exchange rate fluctuations and the limited use of multi-year pledges, in the annual report to the Economic and Social Council on the results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to resolution 62/208, to be considered by Member States in the context of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

Harmonization of business practices

43. *Notes* the submission of the information provided by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination regarding the progress made in the area of simplification and harmonization of business practices within the United Nations development system;

44. *Reiterates* that the objective of the simplification and harmonization of business practices within the United Nations development system is to harmonize and simplify rules and procedures wherever this can lead to significant cost savings and/or a reduction in the

administrative and procedural burden on the organizations of the United Nations development system and national partners, bearing in mind the special circumstances of programme countries, and to enhance the efficiency, accountability and transparency of the United Nations development system;

45. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes to identify additional efficiency savings, including at their headquarters, through common strategies and common operations, for example in the fields of human resources management, information technology and administration, while ensuring that such common strategies and operations are consistent with relevant intergovernmentally agreed policies, including those related to the United Nations common system, and to take into account the ongoing reforms on administrative and budgetary matters, and recommends, in that regard, that they submit annual reports on progress to their respective governing bodies and, as appropriate, keep the General Assembly abreast of such progress through their respective processes for reporting to the Economic and Social Council;

46. *Reiterates its call upon* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to ensure, to the extent possible, that savings resulting from reductions in transaction and overhead costs accrue to development programmes in the same countries;

47. *Stresses* that simplification and harmonization of business practices within the United Nations development system, including in the field of procurement, shall be in compliance with relevant intergovernmental mandates, including those established by the General Assembly;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to brief the Economic and Social Council regularly on progress made and challenges encountered in the simplification and harmonization of business practices and to refer any matter requiring an intergovernmental decision to the relevant intergovernmental bodies;

Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women

Establishment of the Entity

49. *Decides* to establish, by the present resolution, as a composite entity, to be operational by 1 January 2011, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN-Women, by consolidating and transferring to the Entity the existing mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, as well as those of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to function as a secretariat and also to carry out operational activities at the country level;

50. *Also decides* to establish an Executive Board as the governing body of the Entity to provide intergovernmental support to and supervision of its operational activities;

General principles

51. *Decides* that:

(*a*) The Charter of the United Nations, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[49] including its twelve critical areas of concern, the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly[50] and applicable United Nations instruments, standards and resolutions that support, address and contribute to gender equality and the empowerment and the advancement of women will provide a framework for the work of the Entity;

(*b*) Based on the principle of universality, the Entity shall provide, through its normative support functions and operational activities, guidance and technical support to all Member States, across all levels of development and in all regions, at their request, on gender equality, the empowerment and rights of women and gender mainstreaming;

(*c*) The Entity shall operate on the basis of principles agreed to through the process of the comprehensive policy review of its operational activities, in particular by responding to the needs of and priorities determined by Member States, upon their request;

(*d*) The Entity shall work in consultation with the respective national machineries for women and/or the focal points designated by the Member States;

(*e*) Data used by the Entity, including information provided by national official sources, must be verifiable, accurate, reliable and disaggregated by age and sex;

52. *Also decides* that the establishment of the Entity and the conduct of its work should lead to more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system;

53. *Further decides* that the mandate and functions of the Entity shall consist of the consolidated mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, with the additional role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, and that any new mandates shall be subject to approval by intergovernmental process;

54. *Recognizes* that civil society organizations, in particular women's organizations, play a vital role in promoting women's rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women;

55. *Requests* the head of the Entity to continue the existing practice of effective consultation with civil society organizations, and encourages their meaningful contribution to the work of the Entity;

56. *Notes* that the Entity will operate as part of the resident coordinator system, within the United Nations country team, leading and coordinating the work of the country team on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the overall leadership of the resident coordinator;

Governance of the Entity

57. *Decides*:

(*a*) That the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the normative support functions and shall provide normative policy guidance to the Entity;

(*b*) That the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of the Entity shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the operational activities and shall provide operational policy guidance to the Entity;

58. *Emphasizes* that support of gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system will be an integral part of the work of the Entity;

59. *Decides* that the Executive Board shall carry out functions as outlined in annex I to General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution;

60. *Also decides* that the Executive Board shall consist of forty-one members, as follows:

(*a*) Ten from the Group of African States;

(*b*) Ten from the Group of Asian States;

(*c*) Four from the Group of Eastern European States;

(*d*) Six from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States;

(*e*) Five from the Group of Western European and Other States;

(*f*) Six from contributing countries;

61. *Further decides* that the six seats allocated to contributing countries shall be distributed as follows:

(*a*) Four seats to be allocated to four of the largest providers of voluntary core contributions to the Entity, to be selected by and from among the top ten such providers;

(*b*) Two seats to be allocated to two developing countries, not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, that provide voluntary core contributions to the Entity, to be selected from among the top ten such providers by those developing countries, due consideration being given to geographical balance;

62. *Decides* that the above allocations should be in accordance with the list provided by the Secretary-General of the average annual voluntary contributions of Member States, in the previous three calendar years, to the core budget of the Entity or, for the interim period, to the United Nations Development Fund for Women, for which statistical data are available;

63. *Also decides* that a Member State can be selected from only one category at any one time;

64. *Further decides* that the Economic and Social Council shall elect members to the Executive Board for a term of three years, in accordance with established practice, and requests the Council to conduct the first elections not later than 31 December 2010;

65. *Decides* that the Executive Board shall report annually on its programme and activities to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session;

66. *Also decides* to include the Executive Board of the Entity in the joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme in order to promote effective coordination and coherence among operational activities on gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women;

67. *Emphasizes* the need to establish concrete results-based reporting mechanisms, as well as the need for coherence, consistency and coordination between the normative and operational aspects of the work of the Entity and in that regard requests:

(*a*) The Commission on the Status of Women and the Executive Board of the Entity to work closely together to provide coherent guidance and direction in their respective areas;

(*b*) The Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010 to establish appropriate and concrete linkages between the Commission and the Executive Board to ensure consistency between the overall policy guidance set by the Commission and the operational strategies and operational activities approved by the Executive Board;

(*c*) The head of the Entity to submit to the Commission an annual report on the normative aspects of the Entity's work and on its implementation of the policy guidance provided by the Commission;

(*d*) The head of the Entity to submit an annual report on operational activities for the consideration of the Executive Board, and to report on those activities to the Economic and Social Council during its operational activities segment;

(*e*) That the Economic and Social Council in turn submit its report to the General Assembly;

Administration and human resources

68. *Decides* that the Entity shall provide support to intergovernmental policy and normative processes and programmes of operational activities to support Member States, upon their request;

69. *Also decides*:

(*a*) That the Entity shall be headed by an Under-Secretary-General, to be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, for a term of four years, with the possibility of renewal for one term, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 101 of the Charter, the position to be financed from the regular budget;

(*b*) That the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity shall report to the Secretary-General and shall be a full member of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

70. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity to the Policy Committee, the Senior Management Group and other relevant internal United Nations decision-making mechanisms;

71. *Decides* that the Entity should be accountable to Member States in accordance with applicable rules and standards;

72. *Also decides* that the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity shall appoint and administer the staff of the Entity, including for its operational activities, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and that the Secretary-General shall delegate to the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity formal authority in personnel matters, while ensuring that the Entity shall be subject to the oversight bodies;

73. *Further decides* that the composition and selection of staff of the Entity shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 101 of the Charter, with due regard to geographical representation and gender balance;

74. *Requests* the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity to establish appropriate mechanisms to assist and support the realization of all the strategic objectives and actions agreed upon in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as the national and international commitments stipulated in the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

Financing

75. *Decides* that the resources required to service the normative intergovernmental processes shall be funded from the regular budget and approved by the General Assembly; the resources required to service the operational intergovernmental processes and operational activities at all levels shall be funded from voluntary contributions and approved by the Executive Board;

76. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for its approval during the main part of its sixty-fifth session a report containing a revised proposal for the use of regular budget resources approved for the biennium 2010–2011 for the normative support functions of the new Entity, in accordance with all relevant United Nations rules and procedures, including a detailed organizational chart of the Entity and options for administrative arrangements for its regular budget;

77. *Requests* the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity to submit a report to the Executive Board, including the organizational chart referred to in paragraph 76 above, together with a revised draft strategic plan and proposal for the use of voluntary resources for the support budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

78. *Decides* that the structure of the Entity as set out in the organizational chart shall reflect the universal coverage of the Entity;

79. *Also decides* that the operational activities of the Entity shall have financial regulations and rules similar to those of other operational United Nations funds and programmes, and consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,[54] and in that regard requests the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity to present a proposal for financial regulations, for consideration and adoption by the Executive Board, and to promulgate the financial rules;

80. *Stresses* the need to ensure adequate funding for the Entity, invites Member States, when legislative and budgetary provisions allow, to provide core, multi-year, predictable, stable and sustainable voluntary contributions to the Entity, and decides that reporting on funding should be transparent and easily accessible to Member States, including through the creation of an online registry that contains such financial information;

Transitional arrangements

81. *Decides*, with reference to paragraph 49 above, that a transitional period will start on the date of adoption of the present resolution and continue until 31 December 2010;

82. *Also decides* that all the activities, including training programmes and research, of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women shall continue in accordance with the operational arrangements established before the date of adoption of the present resolution until replaced by new arrangements;

83. *Further decides* to transfer the existing mandates, functions, assets, including facilities and infrastructure, and liabilities, including contractual obligations, of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to the Entity upon the adoption of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to address all staffing issues in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

84. *Decides* that the process of consolidation of the institutional and operational arrangements, partnerships and brands of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women shall start from the date of adoption of the present resolution and continue under the leadership and authority of the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity, once appointed;

85. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity by the beginning of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order to oversee the transitional arrangements of the Entity before its operationalization, and decides that the position of the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity shall be funded from existing temporary assistance funds pending the submission of the report on the revised regular budget required to be submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

86. *Decides* to dissolve the United Nations Development Fund for Women as of the date of adoption of the present resolution;

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[54] ST/SGB/2003/7.

87. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as of the date of adoption of the pertinent resolution;

88. *Decides* that any expansion of the capacity of the Entity should be orderly, based on a proposal by the Under-Secretary-General/head of the Entity to the Executive Board, building on the field presence and infrastructure of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

Review of implementation

89. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions on the implementation of the part of the present resolution entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women";

90. *Decides* to review the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women at its sixty-eighth session, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive report in that regard.

RESOLUTION 64/290

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 9 July 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.58 and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

64/290. The right to education in emergency situations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that everyone shall enjoy the human right to education, and recalling in that regard the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[55] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[56] the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,[57] the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[58] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[59] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[60] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[61] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[62]

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions related to the right to education in emergency situations,[63]

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[55] Resolution 217 A (III).

[56] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[57] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[58] Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

[59] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[60] Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

[61] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[62] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[63] Resolutions 46/182, 59/113 A and B, 63/241, 64/145, 64/146 and other General Assembly resolutions on the rights of the child, the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance and international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters; Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1894 (2009); and Human Rights Council resolutions 8/4 and 11/6.

Recalling also that, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[64] it was resolved that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys would have equal access to all levels of education by 2015,

Recognizing that a large proportion of the world's children out of school live in conflict-affected areas and in natural-disaster-stricken regions, and that this is a serious challenge to the fulfilment of the international education goals, including millennium development goal 2,

Underscoring the fact that the Convention on the Rights of the Child must constitute the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and that the requirements for the realization of the right to education, pertinent also to emergency situations, are set out in articles 28 and 29 of that Convention,

Deeply concerned that, despite the progress made in recent years towards achieving the goals of the Education for All initiative agreed upon at the World Education Forum, held in Dakar in April 2000,[65] the level of funding for international education goals is inadequate,

Deeply concerned also that, in the humanitarian consolidated and flash appeals launched in 2009, the education sector was one of the most underfunded with respect to meeting the original requirements,

Recognizing that ensuring the right to education in emergency situations requires specifically designed, flexible and inclusive approaches consistent with protection needs, conflict mitigation initiatives and disaster risk reduction considerations,

Condemning the targeting of civilians as such in situations of armed conflict, including schoolchildren, students and teachers, as well as attacks on civilian objects such as educational institutions, as prohibited under international law, recognizing that such acts may constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949[66] and, for States parties, war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[67] and reminding all parties to armed conflict of their obligations under international law to refrain from the use of civilian objects, including educational institutions, for military purposes and child recruitment,

Acknowledging that protecting schools and providing education in emergencies should remain a key priority for the international community and Member States,

Recognizing the important role that education can play in supporting efforts in emergency situations to halt and prevent abuses committed against affected populations, in particular efforts to prevent all forms of violence, including rape and other acts of sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking in persons and the worst forms of child labour,

Emphasizing the importance of the promotion of human rights education and learning at all levels, including through the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,[68] as appropriate, and encouraging all States to develop initiatives in that regard,

Considering that quality education can mitigate the psychosocial impact of armed conflicts and natural disasters by providing a sense of normalcy, stability, structure and hope for the future,

Considering also that, in situations of displacement, education, among other factors, can play a significant role in contributing towards preparing for and promoting durable solutions for the affected population,

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[64] See resolution 55/2.

[65] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26–28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[66] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[67] Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.

[68] See resolutions 59/113 A and B.

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, and takes note of his report on the right to education in emergency situations;[69]

2. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the Committee on the Rights of the Child through the holding on 19 September 2008 of a day of general discussion on the right of the child to education in emergency situations;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, and notes the importance of her continuing work, within her existing mandate, on the adverse impact of armed conflict on the education of children;

4. *Welcomes* the global advocacy initiative, the "One million safe schools and hospitals" campaign, launched on 8 April 2010 in Manila, aimed at making schools and hospitals safer from disasters, as part of the "Making Cities Resilient" global campaign of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction for 2010 and 2011;

5. *Recognizes* the establishment of the Education Cluster by the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee and other initiatives as measures to address, in a coordinated manner, educational needs in emergency situations, including through partnerships for the implementation of the "Minimum standards for education: preparedness, response, recovery" handbook of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies,[70] calls upon donors to support the work of the Cluster, and emphasizes that those measures should continue to be taken in close coordination with relevant authorities;

6. *Recalls* its thematic debate of 18 March 2009 on access to education in emergency, post-crisis and transition situations caused by man-made conflicts or natural disasters;

Education in all stages of humanitarian response

7. *Urges* Member States to implement strategies and policies to ensure and support the realization of the right to education as an integral element of humanitarian assistance and humanitarian response, to the maximum of their available resources, with the support of the international community, the United Nations system, donors, multilateral agencies, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Requests* Member States to ensure that the best possible systems of education are in place, including through the allocation of sufficient resources, the appropriate adaptation of curricula and training of teachers, the implementation of risk assessments, disaster preparedness programmes in schools, the legal framework for protection, and health and basic social services, so as to withstand emergencies;

Safe and protective educational environment

9. *Recommends* that Member States ensure access to education in emergency situations to all affected populations, in accordance with their obligations under international law and without discrimination of any kind;

10. *Urges* all parties to armed conflict to fulfil their obligations under international law, in particular their applicable obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including to respect civilians, including students and educational personnel, to respect civilian objects such as educational institutions and to refrain from the recruitment of children into armed forces or groups, urges Member States to fulfil their applicable obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, related to the protection of and respect for civilians and civilian objects, and urges them, in order to prevent and combat impunity,

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[69] A/HRC/8/10.

[70] Available from www.ineesite.org.

to criminalize under their domestic law attacks on educational buildings, and stresses that such attacks may constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions[66] and, for States parties, war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;[67]

11. *Urges* Member States to ensure that disaster risk and safety considerations are factored into all phases of the planning, design, construction and reconstruction of educational facilities, through the consideration, inter alia, of the recommendations contained in the "Minimum standards for education: preparedness, response, recovery" handbook of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies and its "Guidance notes on safer school construction";[70]

12. *Also urges* Member States, in their support for education, to specifically address the gender-specific needs of girls in emergency contexts, including their increased vulnerability to gender-based violence;

13. *Invites* relevant United Nations entities and partners to allocate sufficient technical expertise to enhance, in close consultation with concerned Member States and relevant authorities, data collection on and documentation of the impact of emergencies on the access of children and young people to quality education, disaggregated by age and gender, and on attacks on educational institutions, students and educators, with due consideration given to information provided by concerned States and relevant authorities;

14. *Urges* Member States to implement gender-sensitive policies and programme interventions, in order to ensure that populations affected by emergency situations have equal access to safe, quality and relevant education;

Reconstruction and post-emergency situations

15. *Also urges* Member States to provide quality education in emergency situations that is gender-sensitive, centred on learners, rights-based, protective, adaptable, inclusive, participatory and reflective of the specific living conditions of children and youth, and that pays due regard, as appropriate, to their linguistic and cultural identity, mindful that quality education can foster tolerance and mutual understanding and respect for the human rights of others;

16. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes and agreements and post-conflict recovery, peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts, as well as reconstruction planning, are sensitive to the special and specific needs of women, children and youth and include specific measures for the protection of civilians, including the facilitation of early access to education, learning and training, and to ensure the participation of women, children and young persons in those processes;

17. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to ensure the facilitation of early access to education and training for children and adults in secure and friendly environments in the aftermath of emergencies, including through the implementation of specific related measures in early recovery initiatives, peacemaking and peacebuilding processes, capacity-building strategies, the participation of children and youth and the mobilization and prioritization of human, technical and financial resources;

The importance of political will and financing

18. *Reaffirms its commitment* to supporting the efforts of developing countries to ensure that all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality, to eliminating gender inequality and imbalances and renewing efforts to improve the education of girls, and to continuing to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the Education for All initiative, including with enhanced resources of all types through the Education for All fast-track initiative in support of country-led national education plans, and urges donors to honour their pledged contributions;

19. *Calls upon* States, as primary duty-bearers, to ensure the realization of the right to education in all phases of emergency situations, in a manner that meets the essential needs of the

affected populations, recognizing the role of the donor community and humanitarian agencies in assisting those efforts;

20. *Calls upon* all Member States, including donors, and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to continue to support diverse humanitarian funding channels and to consider increasing their contributions to education programmes defined in humanitarian appeals, including humanitarian consolidated and flash appeals, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring adequate, timely, predictable, flexible and needs-based resources;

Follow-up

21. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, civil society and other relevant United Nations mandate holders, to include in his next interim report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an update to his report on the right to education in emergencies, in order to identify gaps and remaining challenges in ensuring the right to education in emergency situations.

RESOLUTION 64/291

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.61 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Benin, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu

64/291. Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its respect for all the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[71] especially paragraph 143 thereof,

1. *Takes note* of the first formal debate, organized by the President of the General Assembly on 20 and 21 May 2010, in which different views on the notion of human security were presented by Member States, including on the report of the Secretary-General;[72]

2. *Also takes note* of the ongoing efforts to define the notion of human security, and recognizes the need to continue the discussion and to achieve an agreement on the definition thereof in the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Member States on the notion of human security, including on a possible definition thereof, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

4. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the notion of human security.

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[71] See resolution 60/1.

[72] A/64/701.

RESOLUTION 64/292

Adopted at the 108th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2010, by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 41 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.63/Rev.1 and Add.1, as orally revised, sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia

64/292. The human right to water and sanitation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/175 of 17 December 1999 on the right to development, 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005–2015, 59/228 of 22 December 2004, 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, and 64/198 of 21 December 2009 regarding the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life"; Agenda 21 of June 1992;[73] the Habitat Agenda of 1996;[74] the Mar del Plata Action Plan of 1977 adopted by the United Nations Water Conference;[75] and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of June 1992,[76]

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[73] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[74] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[75] *Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14–25 March 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

[76] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[77] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[78] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[78] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[79] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[80] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[81] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[82] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[83]

Recalling further all previous resolutions of the Human Rights Council on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including Council resolutions 7/22 of 28 March 2008[84] and 12/8 of 1 October 2009,[85] related to the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation, general comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)[86] and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the scope and content of the relevant human rights obligations related to equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation under international human rights instruments,[87] as well as the report of the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation,[88]

Deeply concerned that approximately 884 million people lack access to safe drinking water and that more than 2.6 billion do not have access to basic sanitation, and alarmed that approximately 1.5 million children under 5 years of age die and 443 million school days are lost each year as a result of water- and sanitation-related diseases,

Acknowledging the importance of equitable access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as an integral component of the realization of all human rights,

Reaffirming the responsibility of States for the promotion and protection of all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Bearing in mind the commitment made by the international community to fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing, in that context, the resolve of Heads of State and Government, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[89] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and, as agreed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[90] to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation,

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[77] Resolution 217 A (III).

[78] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[79] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

[80] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[81] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[82] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[83] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[84] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. II.

[85] See A/HRC/12/50 and Corr.1, part one, chap. I.

[86] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 2* (E/2003/22), annex IV.

[87] A/HRC/6/3.

[88] A/HRC/12/24.

[89] See resolution 55/2.

[90] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

1. *Recognizes* the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights;

2. *Calls upon* States and international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries, in order to scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all;

3. *Welcomes* the decision by the Human Rights Council to request that the independent expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation submit an annual report to the General Assembly,[85] and encourages her to continue working on all aspects of her mandate and, in consultation with all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to include in her report to the Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, the principal challenges related to the realization of the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation and their impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

RESOLUTION 64/293

Adopted at the 109th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.64, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

64/293. United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming its role under the Charter, including on issues related to development, peace and security and human rights,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which constitutes a serious threat to human dignity, human rights and development,

Recognizing that poverty, unemployment, lack of socio-economic opportunities, gender-based violence, discrimination and marginalization are some of the contributing factors that make persons vulnerable to trafficking in persons,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[91] in which Member States resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking in human beings,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted by the General Assembly on 16 September 2005,[92] noting that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response, and urging all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons in order to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect them,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[93] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[94] and recalling other related conventions and instruments, such as the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization, the

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[91] See resolution 55/2.

[92] See resolution 60/1.

[93] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[94] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[95] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[96] and the Optional Protocols thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[97] and on the involvement of children in armed conflict,[98] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[99]

Recognizing the crucial importance of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which entered into force on 25 December 2003 and provided for the first time an internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons, aimed at the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of its victims and prosecution of its perpetrators,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate trafficking in persons, including resolutions 61/180 of 20 December 2006, 63/194 of 18 December 2008 and 64/178 of 18 December 2009 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, resolution 61/144 of 19 December 2006 on trafficking in women and girls, and resolution 58/137 of 22 December 2003 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking,

Reaffirming Commission on Human Rights decision 2004/110 of 19 April 2004,[100] by which the Commission appointed the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to highlight the importance of a victim-centred, rights-based approach to combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Human Rights Council resolution 6/14 of 28 September 2007,[101] by which the Council appointed the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/68 of 7 March 1990,[102] by which the Commission appointed the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and General Assembly resolution 62/141 of 18 December 2007, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on violence against children, and noting the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict,

Recalling that, pursuant to the request of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, reinforced by the General Assembly in resolution 61/180, on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons was established to foster coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations involved in combating human trafficking,

Recognizing that the launching in March 2007 of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in partnership with the International Labour Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the International Organization for Migration, and the Vienna Forum to

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[95] Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

[96] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[97] Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.

[98] Ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.

[99] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[100] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. B.

[101] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. I, sect. A

[102] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

Fight Human Trafficking, held from 13 to 15 February 2008, provided all anti-trafficking actors, including the United Nations, Governments and civil society organizations, with a global forum to share their respective experiences and further highlighted the need collectively to address human trafficking in a multifaceted and holistic manner,

Recalling the thematic debate on human trafficking held by the General Assembly on 3 June 2008, which gave Member States a forum for discussion concentrating on the three Ps, prevention, protection and prosecution, and the interactive thematic dialogue on the theme "Taking collective action to end human trafficking", held by the Assembly on 13 May 2009, which underlined the importance of strengthening collective action by Member States and other stakeholders, including regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media,

Recognizing the importance of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which was established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

Recognizing also decisions 1/5 of 7 July 2004, 2/3 of 20 October 2005, 3/3 of 18 October 2006 and 4/4 of 17 October 2008 concerning the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[103]

Recalling relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional mechanisms and initiatives, such as the Arab Initiative for Building National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking: the Doha Founding Forum; the Asia-Europe Meeting Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children; the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Action Plan on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in Its Organized Forms; the Council of the Baltic Sea States Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings; the Commonwealth of Independent States Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues; the Central American Coalition against Trafficking in Persons; the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking; the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings; the Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons of the Economic Community of West African States; the Joint Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, of the Economic Community of West African States and the Economic Community of Central African States; the Manama International Conference on Human Trafficking at the Crossroads: the Private-Public Partnership to Fight Human Trafficking; the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons; the Organization of American States Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere; the Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children; the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings; the Plan of Action of the Regional Conference on Migration; the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution; the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and the Stockholm Programme for 2010–2014 of the European Union and its Action Plan setting up priorities in the field of justice and home affairs and establishing an anti-trafficking coordinator,

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[103] See CTOC/COP/2004/6, chap. I, CTOC/COP/2005/8, chap. I, CTOC/COP/2006/14, chap. I, and CTOC/COP/2008/19, chap. I.

Recognizing the need to develop a global plan of action against trafficking in persons that will:

(*a*) Promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons,

(*b*) Help Member States to reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons,

(*c*) Promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international levels, to counter trafficking in persons,

(*d*) Promote a human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approach in addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and strengthening the criminal justice response, which are necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its perpetrators,

(*e*) Raise awareness within the United Nations system and also among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society and the international and national mass media, and the public at large,

(*f*) Foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and within various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned,

1. *Adopts* the present resolution and its annex as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons;

2. *Decides* to formally launch the Plan of Action at a one-day, high-level meeting of the General Assembly, and urges Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and subregional organizations as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media, to fully and effectively implement the relevant provisions of the Plan of Action and the activities outlined therein;

3. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[93] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[94] taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and also urges States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively;

4. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with paragraph 38 of the annex to the present resolution, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for its effective operation, and acknowledges previous and ongoing contributions to other funding sources that support efforts to combat trafficking in persons;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Plan of Action, within already existing reporting obligations to the General Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice;

6. *Decides* to appraise in 2013 the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in that regard;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present proposals to finance the staffing and programmatic requirements of the Secretariat necessary to strengthen the capacity of the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as described in the Plan of Action through a reallocation of resources in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013.

Annex

United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

We, the States Members of the United Nations, reaffirm our commitments to end the heinous crime of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, express our determination to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons, prosecute crimes of trafficking in persons and promote partnerships to strengthen coordination and cooperation, and resolve to translate our political will into concrete actions by adopting an action plan to:

1. Consistently and strongly condemn trafficking in persons, which constitutes a criminal activity violating human dignity and has negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights;

2. Recognize that "trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation, which includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, as set forth in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as "the Trafficking Protocol");[94]

3. Ensure that the promotion and protection of the human rights of victims of trafficking in persons, the prevention of trafficking in persons by addressing the social, economic, cultural, political and other contributing factors and the strengthening of the criminal justice response are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims;

4. Take urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its perpetrators and strengthen partnerships to these ends by promoting and considering, as a priority, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[93] and the Trafficking Protocol, as well as other relevant international instruments, including the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[95] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[96] and the Optional Protocols thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[97] and on the involvement of children in armed conflict,[98] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[99]

5. Recognize that, in accordance with article 32 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention is established to improve the capacity of States parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, including the Trafficking Protocol, and take note of ongoing initiatives aimed at exploring options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism to assist the Conference of the Parties in the review of the implementation of the Convention;

6. Take into account the activities and recommendations of the open-ended interim Working Group on Trafficking in Persons established by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

7. Support the Human Rights Council and contribute to its work on the question of the promotion and protection of human rights for all in the fight against trafficking in persons;

8. Support the role and mandates of the Special Rapporteurs on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on violence against children and on sexual violence in conflict, and other relevant special rapporteurs and representatives. The mandate holders should assist States by offering concrete advice, liaising with the United Nations and regional organizations and reporting on these issues;

9. Reaffirm the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, particularly in providing technical assistance to implement the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol, by making use of existing capacity-building tools, lessons learned and expertise available in international organizations, including the International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol;[104]

10. Reaffirm the important work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration in the global fight against trafficking in persons;

11. Strongly urge all responsible United Nations entities to coordinate their efforts to fight trafficking in persons effectively and to protect the human rights of its victims, including by means of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;

I. Prevention of trafficking in persons

12. Address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, including armed conflicts and natural disasters, sexual violence, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization, as well as a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, youth and children;

13. Make a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons wherever they occur;

14. Mainstream the issue of trafficking in persons into the broader policies and programmes of the United Nations aimed at addressing economic and social development, human rights, the rule of law, good governance, education and natural disaster and post-conflict reconstruction;

15. Adopt and implement comprehensive policies and programmes at the national level and, as appropriate, at the subregional and regional levels to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration, education, employment, gender equality, empowerment of women and crime prevention, in accordance with relevant international human rights instruments;

16. Conduct research and collect suitably disaggregated data that would enable proper analysis of the nature and extent of trafficking in persons;

17. Develop or strengthen processes for the identification of victims, such as those developed, inter alia, by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other organizations, including appropriate and non-discriminatory measures that help to identify victims of trafficking in persons among vulnerable populations;

18. Promote awareness-raising campaigns aimed at persons at risk of being trafficked and at the general public through education and the effective involvement of the mass media, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and community leaders with a view to discouraging the demand that fosters the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that leads

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[104] Available from www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/publications.html.

to trafficking, and collect and disseminate best practices on the implementation of those campaigns;

19. Stress the role of education in raising awareness about the prevention of trafficking in persons, and promote education, in particular human rights education, and human rights learning as a sustainable way of preventing trafficking in persons;

20. Reinforce efforts regarding the provision of identity documents, such as the registration of births, in order to lower the risk of being trafficked and to help to identify victims of trafficking in persons;

21. Increase and support prevention efforts in countries of origin, transit and destination by focusing on the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking and the goods and services produced as a result of trafficking in persons;

22. Adopt and implement specific measures at the national level to combat trafficking for labour exploitation and strive to educate consumers on those measures;

23. Strengthen or continue to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, immigration, education, social welfare, labour and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons, taking into account the need to respect human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues, and encourage cooperation, where appropriate, with civil society, non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations;

24. Encourage the United Nations to intensify its work with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent trafficking in persons;

II. Protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons

25. Reaffirm that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and effective measures to respond to trafficking in persons are complementary and mutually reinforcing;

26. Stress the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and to reintegrate victims into the community by taking into account the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[105] and the Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking developed by the United Nations Children's Fund;[106]

27. Ensure that victims of trafficking in persons are treated as victims of crime and that national legislation effectively criminalizes all forms of trafficking;

28. Review existing national services available to victims of trafficking in persons, consistent with the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol, strengthen those services where needed, and support the establishment or strengthening of appropriate referral mechanisms;

29. Strengthen or continue to strengthen the capacity of relevant officials likely to encounter and identify possible victims of trafficking in persons, such as law enforcement personnel, border control officers, labour inspectors, consular or embassy officials, judges and prosecutors and peacekeepers, and ensure the availability of needed resources to the relevant sectors and institutions, including those of civil society;

30. Urge Governments to take all appropriate measures to ensure that identified victims of trafficking in persons are not penalized for having been trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result of actions taken by Government authorities;

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[105] E/2002/68/Add.1.

[106] Available from www.unicef.org/ceecis/0610-Unicef_Victims_Guidelines_en.pdf.

31. Protect the privacy and identity and ensure the safety of victims of trafficking in persons before, during and after criminal proceedings and protect immediate family members and witnesses, as appropriate, from retaliation by traffickers by ensuring their safety in accordance with articles 24 and 25 of the Convention;

32. Provide assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery and rehabilitation of trafficked persons, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations and sectors of civil society;

33. Urge States parties to consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in their territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases, consistent with the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol;

34. Ensure that countries of origin accept back their nationals who are victims of trafficking in persons and guarantee that such return is conducted with due regard for safety and shall preferably be voluntary, consistent with the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol;

35. Adopt labour laws in countries of origin, transit and destination which provide legal rights and protections for workers that would limit their risk of being trafficked;

36. Provide specialized services to identified victims of trafficking in persons, consistent with the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol and other relevant instruments, including access to health services, such as access to prevention, treatment, care and support services for HIV and AIDS and other blood-borne and communicable diseases for those victims of trafficking in persons that have been sexually exploited, taking into account the fact that human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation has serious, immediate and long-term implications for health, including sexual and reproductive health;

37. Provide appropriate assistance and protection in the best interest of the child to child victims of trafficking in persons or to those at risk of being trafficked, including through appropriate services and measures for the physical and psychological well-being of child victims of trafficking in persons and for their education, rehabilitation and reintegration, in coordination with existing child protection systems;

38. Establish the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which shall operate as a subsidiary fund of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund managed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations[107] and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a board of trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience in the field of trafficking in persons who shall be appointed with due regard to equitable geographical distribution by the Secretary-General in consultation with Member States and with the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

39. Adopt measures to ensure that victims of trafficking in persons can seek compensation for the damage suffered, consistent with the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol;

40. Acknowledge the important role of civil society organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to victims of trafficking in persons, helping them to seek redress and facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services to victims, including close cooperation and coordination with law enforcement officials;

41. Ensure that domestic legal or administrative systems include measures to provide information to victims of trafficking in persons, in a language they understand, regarding their

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[107] ST/SGB/2003/7.

legal rights and the relevant court and administrative proceedings and facilitate their access to assistance in order to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of such proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence, consistent with the Convention and the Trafficking Protocol;

42. Provide victims of trafficking in persons with an adequate period of time to recover and the opportunity to consult with appropriate advisers to assist in decision-making regarding cooperation with law enforcement and their participation in judicial proceedings;

III. Prosecution of crimes of trafficking in persons

43. Implement all relevant legal instruments that criminalize trafficking in persons, including by:

(*a*) Prosecuting crimes of trafficking in persons that encompass all forms of exploitation and enacting, enforcing and strengthening legislation that criminalizes all trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

(*b*) Adopting legislation and other measures, as necessary, to establish as criminal offences attempting to commit an offence, participating as an accomplice in an offence and organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence, as set out in the Trafficking Protocol, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto and other relevant instruments, as applicable;

(*c*) Combating and prosecuting organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons;

44. Ensure the liability of all categories of perpetrators of trafficking in persons, including the liability of legal persons and entities, as appropriate, in line with relevant international instruments;

45. Enhance efforts to investigate alleged cases of trafficking, strengthen means to combat trafficking, prosecute perpetrators, including through more systematic use of freezing assets for the purpose of eventual confiscation, in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and ensure that penalties are proportionate to the gravity of the crime;

46. Make use of the available technical assistance provided to strengthen the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons, including by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

47. Investigate, prosecute and punish corrupt public officials who engage in or facilitate trafficking in persons and promote a zero-tolerance policy against those corrupt officials, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption[108] and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

48. Strengthen or continue to strengthen coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, including money-laundering, corruption, smuggling of migrants and all forms of organized crime;

49. Encourage the law enforcement, immigration, border patrol or other relevant authorities of concerned States to cooperate with one another by exchanging information with full respect for domestic laws, such as data protection laws, and continue to promote cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination in order to enhance investigations, prosecutions and detection of trafficking networks;

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[108] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

IV. Strengthening of partnerships against trafficking in persons

50. Recognize that capacity-building is a very important component in combating trafficking in persons and encourage and enhance coordination and coherence within the United Nations system;

51. Encourage effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination, and take advantage of the networks provided by relevant organizations to share best practices in capacity-building for responding to and combating trafficking in persons, while stressing the importance of mutual legal assistance efforts and the exchange of information with full respect for domestic laws, such as data protection laws, including operational information, programmes and best practices in supplementing the Convention and the work done by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

52. Conclude and implement mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements, where appropriate, to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators of trafficking in persons, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including the Convention;

53. Promote cooperation and coordination among governmental institutions, civil society and the private sector, including the media, as well as workers' and employers' organizations, to strengthen prevention and protection policies and programmes;

54. Strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies, regionally and internationally;

55. Intensify international, regional and subregional cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, as well as technical assistance for countries of origin, transit and destination aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons;

56. Strengthen and support the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in order to improve coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations bodies, including the human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms, and other international organizations;

57. Encourage the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to continue to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen policymaking, legislative arrangements, border control and law enforcement cooperation, public awareness campaigns and capacity-building and to exchange and build upon best practices in assisting victims of trafficking in persons;

58. Further encourage agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to improve the coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery in the field of trafficking in persons, in accordance with the recommendations of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group of Governmental Experts on Technical Assistance established by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

59. Urge the Secretary-General to expedite the strengthening of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons under the coordination of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to ensure overall organization and coherence in the efforts of the United Nations system to respond to trafficking in persons;

60. Request the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information and report biennially, starting in 2012, on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at the national, regional and international levels in a balanced, reliable and comprehensive manner, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, and share best practices and lessons learned from various initiatives and mechanisms;

61. Encourage Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to the work of the United Nations in combating human trafficking, and to explore additional sources of funding in this regard, including reaching out to the private sector for contributions.

RESOLUTION 64/294

Adopted at the 110th plenary meeting, on 19 August 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.66, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

64/294. Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the wake of devastating floods in Pakistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions,

Cognizant of the substantial loss of life as well as enormous socio-economic, infrastructure and environmental damage caused by the recent devastating floods in Pakistan,

Noting that the massive scale of destruction and loss of life caused by unprecedented floods, triggered by torrential rains, in an otherwise arid region reflects the adverse impact of climate change and the growing vulnerability of countries to climate change,

Recognizing the urgency of undertaking a massive rescue and relief operation, and supporting the efforts for rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Welcoming the assistance and contributions of the international community, including Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector, in the relief and rehabilitation efforts, which reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation, to address and meet the challenges of the disaster, and in this context also appreciating the role of the people and Government of Pakistan,

Welcoming also the launch by the United Nations on 11 August 2010 of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan and the continuous engagement of the Secretary-General in the intensification of global relief efforts to meet the urgent and immediate needs of the affected people,

1. *Expresses full solidarity and sympathy* with the people of Pakistan affected by the floods;

2. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, to extend full support and assistance to the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts of the floods and to meet the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations system agencies to further intensify their efforts to sensitize the international community to the humanitarian, recovery and reconstruction needs of Pakistan and to mobilize effective, immediate and adequate international support and assistance to Pakistan;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance".

RESOLUTION 64/295

Adopted at the 115th plenary meeting, on 7 September 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.55/Rev.1, sponsored by Yemen (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

64/295. Extension of the transition period preceding the graduation of Samoa from least developed country status

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 62/97 of 17 December 2007,

Reaffirming its commitment to the process of graduation from least developed country status and to encouraging smooth transition measures for graduating countries,

Giving due consideration to the unprecedented human and material losses which Samoa suffered as a result of the Pacific Ocean tsunami of 29 September 2009, and to the severe disruption this natural disaster caused to the socio-economic progress the nation had for several years been demonstrating,

Inviting the international community to further support the rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts undertaken by the Government of Samoa,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the consequences for Samoa of the Pacific Ocean tsunami of 29 September 2009;

2. *Decides* to extend by a period of three years, until 1 January 2014, the transition period Samoa is presently benefiting from, until 16 December 2010, before graduation from least developed country status takes place;

3. *Underlines* the exceptional nature of this decision, taken in the context of the unique disruption caused to Samoa by the tsunami.

RESOLUTION 64/296

Adopted at the 115th plenary meeting, on 7 September 2010, by a recorded vote of 50 to 17, with 86 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.62, sponsored by Georgia

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against: Armenia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nauru, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zambia

64/296. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions 62/153 of 18 December 2007, 62/249 of 15 May 2008, 63/307 of 9 September 2009 and 64/162 of 18 December 2009, *Recalling also* all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[109] as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Concerned by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

Concerned also by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 63/307,[110]

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and South Ossetia;

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the draft agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development".

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[109] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

[110] A/64/819.

RESOLUTION 64/297

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.69, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

64/297. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, and recalling Assembly resolution 62/272 of 5 September 2008, which called for, inter alia, an examination in two years of progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and for consideration to be given to updating it to respond to changes, as provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling its resolution 64/235 of 24 December 2009 on the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,

Also recalling the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy,

Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recognizing that international cooperation and any measures undertaken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Convinced that the General Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy,

Underlining the fact that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force should continue to carry out its activities within the framework of its mandate, with policy guidance offered by Member States through interaction with the General Assembly on a regular basis,

1. *Reiterates its strong and unequivocal condemnation* of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated manner and in all its aspects;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy";[111]

4. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as presented in the report of the Secretary-General and at the second biennial review of the Strategy, on 8 September 2010, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

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[111] A/64/818 and Corr.1.

5. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while further recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

6. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism;

8. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the continued contribution of United Nations entities and subsidiary bodies of the Security Council to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

10. *Underlines*, in that regard, the importance of greater cooperation among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, as well as the need to continue promoting transparency and to avoid duplication in their work;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue among the counter-terrorism officials of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in that regard recalls the role of the United Nations system, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building as elements of the Strategy;

12. *Welcomes* the progress achieved towards finalizing the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in accordance with resolution 64/235;

13. *Calls for* the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

14. *Encourages* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to develop a comprehensive website in order to ensure that its work is made accessible to a wider audience;

15. *Requests* the secretariat of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to interact with Member States, including by providing quarterly briefings and comprehensive reports on the current and future work of the Task Force, in order to ensure transparency and to enable Member States to assess the work being undertaken by the Task Force and provide policy guidance and feedback on Strategy implementation efforts;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, no later than April 2012, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" in order to undertake, by June 2012, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 16 above, as well as the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

RESOLUTION 64/298

Adopted at the 120th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.65/Rev.1, sponsored by: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

64/298. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on whether the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo is in accordance with international law

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind its functions and powers under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 63/3 of 8 October 2008, in which it requested the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion on the following question:

> "Is the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo in accordance with international law?",

Having received with respect the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 22 July 2010 on the *Accordance with International Law of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in respect of Kosovo*,[112] and having studied with great care the advisory opinion, including the issues on which it was rendered,

1. *Acknowledges* the content of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Accordance with International Law of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in respect of Kosovo*, rendered in response to the request of the General Assembly;

2. *Welcomes* the readiness of the European Union to facilitate a process of dialogue between the parties; the process of dialogue in itself would be a factor for peace, security and stability in the region, and that dialogue would be to promote cooperation, achieve progress on the path to the European Union and improve the lives of the people.

RESOLUTION 64/299

Adopted at the 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.72, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

64/299. Draft outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/302 of 9 July 2009 and 64/184 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also its decision 64/555 of 15 April 2010,

Decides to refer the draft outcome document annexed to the present resolution to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, to be held from 20 to 22 September 2010, for its consideration.

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[112] See A/64/881.

Annex

Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

1. We, Heads of State and Government, gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, welcome the progress made since we last met here in 2005, while expressing deep concern that it falls far short of what is needed. We reaffirm our resolve to work together for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, recalling the development goals and commitments emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration[113] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.[114]

2. We reaffirm that we continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect for international law and its principles.

3. We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.

4. We underscore the continued relevance of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the commitments contained therein, including the Millennium Development Goals, which have raised awareness and continue to generate real and important development gains. Together these outcomes and commitments have played a vital role in shaping a broad development vision and constitute the overarching framework for the development activities of the United Nations. We strongly reiterate our determination to ensure the timely and full implementation of these outcomes and commitments.

5. We recognize that progress, including in poverty eradication, is being made despite setbacks, including setbacks caused by the financial and economic crisis. In this context, we recognize the deeply inspiring examples of progress made by countries in all regions of the world through cooperation, partnerships, actions and solidarity. We are deeply concerned, however, that the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger surpasses one billion and that inequalities between and within countries remain a significant challenge. We are also deeply concerned about the alarming global levels of maternal and child mortality. We believe that eradication of poverty and hunger, as well as combating inequality at all levels, is essential to create a more prosperous and sustainable future for all.

6. We reiterate our deep concern at the multiple and interrelated crises, including the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries. But this will not deter us in our efforts to make the Millennium Development Goals a reality for all.

7. We are determined to collectively advance and strengthen the global partnership for development, as the centrepiece of our cooperation, in the years ahead. The global partnership has been reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration,[113] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[115] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[116] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[114] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome

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[113] See resolution 55/2.

[114] See resolution 60/1.

[115] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[116] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.[117]

8. We are committed to making every effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, including through actions, policies and strategies defined in the present outcome document in support of developing countries, in particular those countries that are lagging most behind and those Goals that are most off track, thus improving the lives of the poorest people.

9. We are convinced that the Millennium Development Goals can be achieved, including in the poorest countries, with renewed commitment, effective implementation and intensified collective action by all Member States and other relevant stakeholders at both the domestic and international levels, using national development strategies and appropriate policies and approaches that have proved to be effective, with strengthened institutions at all levels, increased mobilization of resources for development, increased effectiveness of development cooperation and an enhanced global partnership for development.

10. We reaffirm that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process. There is no one size fits all. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. At the same time, domestic economies are now interwoven with the global economic system and, therefore, an effective use of trade and investment opportunities can help countries to fight poverty. Development efforts at the national level need to be supported by an enabling national and international environment that complements national actions and strategies.

11. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

12. We recognize that gender equality, the empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of all human rights and the eradication of poverty are essential to economic and social development, including the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals. We reaffirm the need for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.[118] Achieving gender equality and empowerment of women is both a key development goal and an important means for achieving all of the Millennium Development Goals. We welcome the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and pledge our full support for its operationalization.

13. We acknowledge that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being. We recognize that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. We reaffirm that our common fundamental values, including freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for all human rights, respect for nature and shared responsibility, are essential for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

14. We are convinced that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership, legitimacy and unique mandate, plays a vital role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and in supporting the acceleration of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We reaffirm the need for a strong United Nations to meet the challenges of the changing global environment.

15. We recognize that all the Millennium Development Goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. We therefore underline the need to pursue these Goals through a holistic and comprehensive approach.

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[117] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[118] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

16. We acknowledge the diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind. We emphasize the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

17. We call on civil society, including non-governmental organizations, voluntary associations and foundations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels, to enhance their role in national development efforts as well as their contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and we commit ourselves as national Governments to the inclusion of these stakeholders.

18. We acknowledge the role of national parliaments in furthering the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

A mixed story: successes, uneven progress, challenges and opportunities

19. We recognize that developing countries have made significant efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and have had major successes in realizing some of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. Successes have been made in combating extreme poverty, improving school enrolment and child health, reducing child deaths, expanding access to clean water, improving prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, expanding access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and controlling malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

20. We acknowledge that much more needs to be done in achieving the Millennium Development Goals as progress has been uneven among regions and between and within countries. Hunger and malnutrition rose again from 2007 through 2009, partially reversing prior gains. There has been slow progress in reaching full and productive employment and decent work for all, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women, achieving environmental sustainability and providing basic sanitation, and new HIV infections still outpace the number of people starting treatment. In particular, we express grave concern over the slow progress being made in reducing maternal mortality and improving maternal and reproductive health. Progress on other Millennium Development Goals is fragile and must be sustained to avoid reversal.

21. We underline the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of Goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. We recognize that without substantial international support, several of the Goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries by 2015.

22. We are deeply concerned about the impact of the financial and economic crisis, the worst since the Great Depression. It has reversed development gains in many developing countries and threatens to seriously undermine the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

23. We take note of the lessons learned and the successful policies and approaches in the implementation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and recognize that with increased political commitment these could be replicated and scaled up for accelerating progress, including by:

(*a*) Strengthening national ownership and leadership of development strategies;

(*b*) Adopting forward-looking, macroeconomic policies that promote sustainable development and lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development;

(*c*) Promoting national food security strategies that strengthen support for smallholder farmers and contribute to poverty eradication;

(*d*) Adopting policies and measures oriented towards benefiting the poor and addressing social and economic inequalities;

(*e*) Supporting participatory, community-led strategies aligned with national development priorities and strategies;

(*f*) Promoting universal access to public and social services and providing social protection floors;

(*g*) Improving capacity to deliver quality services equitably;

(*h*) Implementing social policies and programmes, including appropriate conditional cash-transfer programmes, and investing in basic services for health, education, water and sanitation;

(*i*) Ensuring the full participation of all segments of society, including the poor and disadvantaged, in decision-making processes;

(*j*) Respecting, promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development;

(*k*) Increasing efforts to reduce inequality and eliminate social exclusion and discrimination;

(*l*) Enhancing opportunities for women and girls and advancing the economic, legal and political empowerment of women;

(*m*) Investing in the health of women and children to drastically reduce the number of women and children who die from preventable causes;

(*n*) Working towards transparent and accountable systems of governance at the national and international levels;

(*o*) Working towards greater transparency and accountability in international development cooperation, in both donor and developing countries, focusing on adequate and predictable financial resources as well as their improved quality and targeting;

(*p*) Promoting South-South and triangular cooperation, which complement North-South cooperation;

(*q*) Promoting effective public-private partnerships;

(*r*) Expanding access to financial services for the poor, especially poor women, including through adequately funded microfinance plans, programmes and initiatives supported by development partners;

(*s*) Strengthening statistical capacity to produce reliable disaggregated data for better programmes and policy evaluation and formulation.

24. We recognize that the scaling-up of the successful policies and approaches outlined above will need to be complemented by a strengthened global partnership for development, as set out in the action agenda below.

25. We take note of the first formal debate organized by the President of the General Assembly in which different views on the notion of human security were presented by Member States, as well as the ongoing efforts to define the notion of human security, and recognize the need to continue the discussion and to achieve an agreement on the definition of human security in the General Assembly.

26. We recognize that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, especially developing countries. We commit ourselves to addressing climate change in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[119] including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We maintain the Framework Convention as the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. Addressing

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[119] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

climate change will be of key importance in safeguarding and advancing progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

27. We recognize that attention must be focused on the particular needs of developing countries and on the large and increasing economic and social inequalities. Disparities between developed and developing countries and inequalities between the rich and the poor, and between rural and urban populations, inter alia, remain persistent and significant and need to be addressed.

28. We recognize that policies and actions must focus on the poor and those living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, so that they may benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In this respect, there is a particular need to provide more equitable access to economic opportunities and social services.

29. We recognize the urgency of paying attention to the many developing countries with specific needs, and the unique challenges they confront in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

30. We acknowledge that the least developed countries face significant constraints and structural impediments in their development efforts. We express grave concern that the least developed countries are lagging behind in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In that context, we call for continued implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[120] and look forward to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2011, which would further invigorate the international partnership to address the special needs of these countries.

31. We reiterate our recognition of the special needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries, caused by their lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets and also the concern that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain very vulnerable to external shocks. We stress the need to overcome these vulnerabilities and build resilience. We call for the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[121] as reaffirmed in the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action.[122]

32. We recognize the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.[123] We also recognize that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States. We note the uneven progress of small island developing States in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and express concern that progress in some areas has been lagging. In this regard, we welcome the five-year high-level review of the Mauritius Strategy to be conducted on 24 and 25 September 2010 to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States.

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[120] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[121] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[122] See resolution 63/2.

[123] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

33. We recognize that more attention should be given to Africa, especially those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Progress has been made in some African countries, but the situation in others remains a grave concern, not least because the continent is among the hardest hit by the financial and economic crisis. We note that aid to Africa has increased in recent years; however, it still lags behind the commitments that have been made. We therefore strongly call for the delivery of those commitments.

34. We recognize also the specific development challenges of middle-income countries. These countries face unique challenges in their efforts to achieve their national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We also reiterate that their efforts in that regard should be based on national development plans that integrate the Millennium Development Goals and should be adequately supported by the international community, through various forms, taking into account the needs and the capacity to mobilize domestic resources of these countries.

35. We acknowledge that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazards, including geological and hydro-meteorological hazards, in developing countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[124] can have multiplier effects and accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Reducing vulnerabilities to these hazards is therefore a high priority for developing countries. We recognize that small island developing States continue to grapple with natural disasters, some of increased intensity, including as a result of the effects of climate change, impeding progress towards sustainable development.

The way forward: an action agenda for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015

36. We resolve to promote and strengthen national ownership and leadership of development as a key determinant of progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, with each country taking the primary responsibility for its own development. We encourage all countries to continue to design, implement and monitor development strategies tailored to their specific situations, including through broad consultations and participation of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate for each national context. We call on the United Nations system and other development actors to support the design and implementation of these strategies, at the request of Member States.

37. We recognize that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rules-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and international development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations. It is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space.

38. We reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus[115] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[117] in their entirety, and their integrity and holistic approach, and recognize that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of all those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

39. We call for the expeditious delivery of commitments already made by developed countries in the context of the Monterrey Consensus[115] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development.[117] Short-term liquidity, long-term development financing and grants, in accordance with these commitments, will be utilized to assist developing countries to adequately respond to their development priorities. In our common pursuit of growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, a critical challenge is to ensure the necessary internal conditions for

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[124] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

mobilizing domestic resources, both public and private, sustaining adequate levels of productive investment and increasing human capacity. Private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with international financial stability, are vital complements to national and international development efforts.

40. We stress the need for further reform and modernization of the international financial institutions to better enable them to respond to and prevent financial and economic emergencies, effectively promote development and better serve the needs of Member States. We reaffirm the importance of enhancing the voice and representation of developing countries in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and note the reforms undertaken by the World Bank and the progress made by the International Monetary Fund in that direction.

41. We call for increased efforts at all levels to enhance policy coherence for development. We affirm that achievement of the Millennium Development Goals requires mutually supportive and integrated policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues for sustainable development. We call on all countries to formulate and implement policies consistent with the objectives of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

42. We reiterate the important role of trade as an engine of growth and development and its contribution to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. We emphasize the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations. The early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development.

43. We stress that promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is necessary for accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as well as for promoting sustainable development, but it is not sufficient: growth should enable everyone, in particular the poor, to participate in and benefit from economic opportunities and should lead to job creation and income opportunities and be complemented by effective social policies.

44. We commit ourselves to redoubling our efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and improve the health of women and children, including through strengthened national health systems, efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, improved nutrition, and access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, making use of enhanced global partnerships. We stress that accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals related to health is essential for making headway also with the other Goals.

45. We reiterate our commitment to ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

46. We emphasize the importance of addressing energy issues, including access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and sustainability of energy sources and use, as part of global efforts for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of sustainable development.

47. We recognize the importance of developing economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, particularly in developing countries, bearing in mind the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, with a special focus on the poor.

48. We stress the need to create full and productive employment and decent work for all and further resolve to promote the Global Jobs Pact as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job intensive recovery and sustainable development. We call on Member States to take effective

measures for promoting social inclusion and integration and incorporate these into their national development strategies.

49. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of the regions and countries struggling to achieve economic and social development, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, Africa, and people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism. In addition, we acknowledge the need to take concerted actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of peoples living under foreign occupation to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

50. We recognize the specific development challenges related to peacebuilding and early recovery in countries affected by conflict and the effect of these challenges on their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. We request donor countries to provide adequate, timely and predictable development assistance in support of these efforts, tailored to country-specific needs and situations, at the request of the recipient country. We are determined to strengthen international partnerships to address these needs, demonstrate progress and enable improved international support.

51. We consider that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for protecting the gains towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

52. We stress that fighting corruption at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all of its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urge all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption[125] and to begin its implementation.

53. We recognize that the respect for and promotion and protection of human rights is an integral part of effective work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

54. We acknowledge the importance of gender equality and empowerment of women to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Women are agents of development. We call for action to ensure the equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, health care, economic opportunities and decision-making at all levels. We stress that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth. We recognize the need for gender mainstreaming in the formulation and implementation of development policies.

55. We reaffirm that States should, in accordance with international law, take concerted, positive steps to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination and recognizing the value and diversity of their distinctive identities, cultures and social organization.

56. We resolve to work with all stakeholders and strengthen partnerships in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The private sector plays a vital role in development in many countries, including through public-private partnerships and by generating employment and investment, developing new technologies and enabling sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We call upon the private sector to further contribute to poverty eradication,

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[125] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

including by adapting its business models to the needs and possibilities of the poor. Foreign direct investment and trade, as well as public-private partnerships, are important for the scaling-up of initiatives. In this connection we note the work of the United Nations Global Compact, in which companies have committed to corporate social responsibility and action in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

57. We stress the importance of strengthening regional and subregional cooperation for accelerating national development strategy implementation, including through regional and subregional development banks and initiatives. We also emphasize the importance of strengthening regional and subregional institutions to provide effective support to regional and national development strategies.

58. We reaffirm that the United Nations funds, programmes and regional commissions, and the specialized agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, have an important role to play in advancing development and in protecting development gains, in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. We will continue to take steps for a strong, well-coordinated, coherent and effective United Nations system in support of the Millennium Development Goals. We emphasize the principle of national ownership and leadership, support the initiative of some countries to use, on a voluntary basis, common country programme documents, and emphasize our support for all countries that wish to continue using the existing frameworks and processes for country-level programming.

59. We stress the need for adequate quantity and quality of funding for the operational activities of the United Nations development system as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient. We also reaffirm, in this context, the importance of accountability, transparency and improved results-based management and further harmonized results-based reporting on the work of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies.

60. We resolve to enhance efforts to mobilize adequate and predictable financial and high-quality technical support, as well as to promote the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable technology and the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms, which is crucial for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

61. We consider that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing. While recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, we call for scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate.

62. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We call for the effective implementation of the outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Nairobi from 1 to 3 December 2009.[126]

63. We recognize the regional efforts being made to advance the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. In this regard, we welcome the convening of the fifteenth ordinary session of the Summit of the African Union in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, with the theme "Maternal, infant and child health and development in Africa", the launch of the African Union Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa; the slogan "Africa cares: no woman should die while giving life"; the Special Ministerial Meeting to Review the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: run-up to 2015, held in Jakarta on 3 and 4 August 2010; the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on progress in Latin America and the Caribbean towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals; and similar reports produced by other regional commissions, all of which will contribute positively to

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[126] Resolution 64/222, annex.

the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, as well as to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

64. We welcome the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, and recognize that the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, along with recent initiatives such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action,[127] make important contributions to the efforts of those countries which have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results. We also bear in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered.

65. We encourage continued efforts in the Development Cooperation Forum, as the focal point within the United Nations system, to carry out a holistic consideration of issues related to international development cooperation, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

66. We consider that the cultural dimension is important for development. We encourage international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives.

67. We recognize that sport, as a tool for education, development and peace, can promote cooperation, solidarity, tolerance, understanding, social inclusion and health at the local, national and international levels.

68. We recognize that all countries require adequate, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, including demographic data, in order to design better programmes and policies for sustainable development. We commit ourselves to strengthening our national statistical systems, including for effectively monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. We also reiterate the need to increase efforts in support of statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

69. We take note of the Global Pulse initiative to develop more up-to-date and actionable data as a joint effort among all relevant stakeholders for rapid impact and vulnerability analysis.

Millennium Development Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

70. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1, including by:

(*a*) Addressing the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger, while noting that the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger has a direct impact on the achievement of all the other Millennium Development Goals;

(*b*) Adopting forward-looking economic policies that lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, and which increase employment opportunities, promote agricultural development and reduce poverty;

(*c*) Increasing efforts at all levels to mitigate the social and economic impacts, particularly on poverty and hunger, of the multiple crises through global responses that are comprehensive, effective, inclusive and sustainable, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

(*d*) Pursuing job-intensive, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women, indigenous people, young people, people with disabilities and rural populations, and promoting small- and medium-sized enterprises through initiatives such as skills enhancement and technical training programmes, vocational training and entrepreneurial skills development. Employers and workers' representatives should be closely associated with these initiatives;

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[127] A/63/539, annex.

(*e*) Improving opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work through increased investment in youth employment, active labour-market support and public-private partnerships, as well as through the creation of enabling environments to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with international rules and commitments;

(*f*) Taking appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening child protection systems and combating trafficking in children through, inter alia, enhanced international cooperation and assistance, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education;

(*g*) Promoting comprehensive systems of social protection that provide universal access to essential social services, consistent with national priorities and circumstances, by establishing a minimum level of social security and health care for all;

(*h*) Promoting inclusive financial services, particularly microfinance, and including affordable and accessible credit, savings, insurance and payments products for all segments of society, especially women, people in vulnerable situations and those who would not normally be served, or are underserved, by traditional financial institutions, as well as for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises;

(*i*) Promoting the empowerment and participation of rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and ensuring their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets;

(*j*) Reaffirming the international commitment to eliminating hunger and to securing access to food for all and reiterating, in this regard, the important role of relevant organizations, particularly the United Nations system;

(*k*) Supporting the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[128]

(*l*) Strengthening international coordination and governance for food security, through the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, of which the Committee on World Food Security is a central component, and reiterating that it is essential to enhance global governance, building on existing institutions and fostering effective partnerships;

(*m*) Promoting efforts to improve capacity-building in sustainable fisheries management, especially in developing countries, as fish is an important source of animal protein for millions of people and is an essential component in the fight against malnutrition and hunger;

(*n*) Supporting a comprehensive and coordinated response to address the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community, including for mitigating the impact of the high volatility of food prices on developing countries. The relevant United Nations organizations have an important role to play in this regard;

(*o*) Promoting at all levels a strong enabling environment for enhancing agricultural production, productivity and sustainability in developing countries, including through public and private investment, land-use planning, efficient water management, adequate rural infrastructure, including irrigation, and developing strong agricultural value chains and improving access of farmers to markets and land and supportive economic policies and institutions at the national and international levels;

(*p*) Supporting small-scale producers, including women, to increase production of a wide spectrum of traditional and other crops and livestock, and improving their access to markets, credits and inputs, thereby increasing income-earning opportunities for poor people and their ability to purchase food and improve their livelihoods;

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[128] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

(*q*) Increasing the rate of agricultural productivity growth in developing countries through promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable agricultural technology, as well as the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms, and supporting agricultural research and innovation, extension services and agricultural education in developing countries;

(*r*) Increasing the sustainable production and augmenting the availability and quality of food, including through long-term investment, access of smallholder farmers to markets, credit and inputs, improved land-use planning, crop diversification, commercialization, and development of an adequate rural infrastructure and enhanced market access for developing countries;

(*s*) Delivering on the commitments made to achieve global food security, and providing adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the commitments set out in the Aquila Food Security Initiative;

(*t*) Addressing environmental challenges to sustainable agricultural development such as water quality and availability, deforestation and desertification, land and soil degradation, dust, floods, drought and unpredictable weather patterns and loss of biodiversity, and promoting the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable agricultural technologies and the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms;

(*u*) Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

(*v*) Making special efforts to meet the nutritional needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, through targeted and effective programming;

(*w*) Accelerating progress on the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the context of food security, and in this regard taking special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples.

Millennium Development Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education

71. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in achieving Millennium Development Goal 2, including by:

(*a*) Realizing the right of everyone to education and re-emphasizing that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity and shall strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*b*) Making further progress towards the goal of universal primary education by building on the gains made during the past decade;

(*c*) Removing barriers, outside and within education systems, so as to provide equitable educational and learning opportunities for all children, since knowledge and education are key factors for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and for the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals, through continued political emphasis on education and by promoting, with the support of the international community, civil society and the private sector, appropriate and targeted, evidence-based measures such as abolishing school fees, providing school meals, ensuring that schools have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls and in other ways making primary education for all children available, accessible and affordable;

(*d*) Addressing the root causes of the inequalities, disparities and diverse forms of exclusion and discrimination affecting children, particularly out-of-school children, including by enhancing enrolment, retention, participation and achievement of children, by developing and operationalizing an inclusive education and defining targeted, proactive strategies, policies and programmes, including cross-sectoral approaches, to promote accessibility and inclusion. In this regard, additional efforts should be undertaken to work across sectors to reduce drop-out, repetition and failure rates, especially for the poor, and to eliminate the gender gap in education;

(*e*) Ensuring quality education and progression through the school system. This requires establishing learner-friendly schools and institutions; increasing the number of teachers and enhancing their quality through comprehensive policies that address issues of recruitment, training, retention, professional development, evaluation, employment and teaching conditions as well as the status of teachers through increased national capacity; and building more classrooms and improving the material conditions of school buildings and infrastructure as well as the quality and content of the curriculum, pedagogy and learning and teaching materials, harnessing the capabilities of information and communications technology and the assessment of learning outcomes;

(*f*) Strengthening the sustainability and predictability of funding for national education systems by ensuring adequate national education budgets to, inter alia, address infrastructural, human resources, financial and administrative constraints. These systems should be supported by adequate and predictable development assistance and international cooperation for education, including through new, voluntary and innovative approaches for education financing that should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance;

(*g*) Continuing to implement national programmes and measures to eliminate illiteracy worldwide as part of the commitments made in the Dakar Framework for Action, adopted in 2000 at the World Education Forum,[129] and in the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we recognize the important contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation through, inter alia, innovative pedagogical methods in literacy;

(*h*) Supporting the efforts of national Governments to strengthen their capacity to plan and manage education programmes by involving all education providers in line with national policies and educational systems;

(*i*) Giving greater focus to the transition from primary education and access to secondary education, vocational training and non-formal education and entry into the labour market;

(*j*) Strengthening efforts to ensure primary education as a fundamental element of the response to and preparedness for humanitarian emergencies, ensuring that affected countries are supported, at their request, in their efforts to restore their education systems by the international community.

Millennium Development Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women

72. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress to achieve Millennium Development Goal 3, including by:

(*a*) Taking action to achieve the goals of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[118] and its twelve critical areas of concern, our commitments in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[130] and the obligations and commitments of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[131] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[132]

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[129] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26–28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[130] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[131] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[132] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

(*b*) Ensuring access to education and successful schooling of girls by removing barriers and expanding support for girls' education through measures such as providing free primary education, a safe environment for schooling and financial assistance such as scholarships and cash transfer programmes; promoting supportive policies to end discrimination against women and girls in education; and tracking completion and attendance rates with a view to retaining girls in schools through secondary levels;

(*c*) Empowering women, in particular women living in poverty, through, inter alia, social and economic policies that guarantee them full and equal access to all levels of quality education and training and vocational training, including technical, managerial and entrepreneurial training, and to affordable and adequate public and social services;

(*d*) Ensuring that women benefit from policy measures to generate full and productive employment and decent work for all, in accordance with commitments by States to International Labour Organization conventions, including policy measures to promote, inter alia, access of women and girls, including mothers and pregnant women, to formal and non-formal education, equal skills development and employment opportunities, and closing wage gaps between women and men, recognizing women's unpaid work, including care work;

(*e*) Investing in infrastructure and labour-saving technologies, especially in rural areas, benefiting women and girls by reducing their burden of domestic activities, affording the opportunity for girls to attend school and women to engage in self-employment or participate in the labour market;

(*f*) Taking action to improve the numbers and active participation of women in all political and economic decision-making processes, including by investing in women's leadership in local decision-making structures and processes, encouraging appropriate legislative action and creating an even playing field for men and women in political and Government institutions, and intensifying our efforts for the equal participation of women and men as key stakeholders at all levels in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding processes;

(*g*) Strengthening comprehensive national laws and policies as well as programmes to enhance accountability and raise awareness, prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls everywhere, which undermine their full enjoyment of all human rights, and to ensure that women have access to justice and protection, and that all perpetrators of such violence are duly investigated, prosecuted and punished in order to end impunity, in conformity with national legislation, international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

(*h*) Improving national-level capacity to monitor and report on progress, gaps and opportunities through better generation and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, including with the support of the international community;

(*i*) Enhancing the impact of development assistance in advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls through targeted activities including capacity-building, as well as through gender mainstreaming and enhanced dialogue between donors and partners, involving, as appropriate, civil society and the private sector, with a view to ensuring adequate funding;

(*j*) Facilitating access by women to affordable microfinance, in particular microcredit, which can contribute to poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(*k*) Promoting and protecting women's equal access to adequate housing, property and land, including rights to inheritance, and enabling them to secure access to credit through appropriate constitutional, legislative and administrative measures;

(*l*) Promoting women's economic empowerment and ensuring women's access to productive resources. In this regard, strengthening gender responsive public management, in order to ensure gender equality in resource allocation, capacity development and benefit sharing in all sectors, including in central and local level governments.

Promoting global public health for all to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

73. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in promoting global public health for all, including by:

(*a*) Realizing the values and principles of primary health care, including equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral action, transparency, accountability, community participation and empowerment, as the basis for strengthening health systems, and recall, in this regard, the Declaration of Alma-Ata;[133]

(*b*) Strengthening the capacity of national health systems to deliver equitable and quality health-care services and promoting the widest possible access to health-care services at the point of use, especially to those in vulnerable situations, through public policies that remove barriers to access to and use of health-care services, complemented by the support of international programmes, measures and policies that align with national priorities;

(*c*) Providing and strengthening comprehensive and affordable community-based primary health-care services so as to ensure a continuum from health promotion and disease prevention to care and rehabilitation, while paying particular attention to poor people and populations, especially in rural and remote areas, with a view to extending health protection to all those in need;

(*d*) Improving the quality and effectiveness of health-care services delivery by providing integrated health-care services through coordinated approaches at the country level, the increased use of common platforms and the integration of relevant services of other sectors, including water and sanitation;

(*e*) Realizing the international commitment to supporting national efforts in strengthening health systems that deliver equitable health outcomes as a basis for a comprehensive approach that includes health financing, the training and retention of the health workforce, procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems and service delivery;

(*f*) Strengthening basic infrastructure, human and technical resources and the provision of health facilities so as to improve health systems and ensure the accessibility, affordability and quality, especially in rural and remote areas, of health-care services, as well as sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, bearing in mind the commitment to halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases;

(*g*) Stressing the importance of multisectoral and inter-ministerial approaches in formulating and implementing national policies that are crucial for promoting and protecting health, and reiterating that Governments will play the central role, in collaboration with civil society organizations, including academia and the private sector, in implementing national strategies and action plans on social service delivery and in making progress towards ensuring more equitable health outcomes;

(*h*) Improving national health governance, including through the participation of civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, as well as strengthening international support, as appropriate, in order to ensure that national health systems are sustainable, well prepared and capable of responding to challenges, including crises and pandemics;

(*i*) Developing appropriate policies and actions to promote health education and literacy, including among young people, in order to address the lack of awareness about health and, in some cases, harmful practices which significantly inhibit women's and children's access to health-care services, and to ensure respect for human rights, promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as essential means of addressing the health of women and girls, and to address the stigmatization of people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS;

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[133] See *Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan,*

(*j*) Supporting the use of national data collection, monitoring and evaluation systems that can track sex-disaggregated access to health-care services and provide rapid feedback for improving the effectiveness and quality of health systems;

(*k*) Strengthening the effectiveness of health systems and proven interventions to address evolving health challenges such as the increased incidence of non-communicable diseases, road traffic injuries and fatalities, and environmental and occupational health hazards;

(*l*) Reviewing national recruitment, training and retention policies and developing national health workforce plans, based on lessons learned, that address the lack of health workers as well as their uneven distribution within countries, including in remote and rural areas, and throughout the world, which undermines the health systems of developing countries, in particular the shortage in Africa, and in this regard recognizing the importance of national and international actions to promote universal access to health-care services that take into account the challenges facing developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel, in light of the adoption of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel,[134] adherence to which is voluntary;

(*m*) Further strengthening international cooperation, inter alia, through exchange of best practices in strengthening health systems, improving access to medicines, encouraging the development of technology and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, the production of affordable, safe, effective and good quality medicines, fostering the production of innovative medicines, generics, vaccines and other health commodities, the training and retaining of health personnel and work to ensure that international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, become more predictable, better harmonized and better aligned with national priorities for capacity-building and channelled to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems;

(*n*) Further promoting research and development, knowledge-sharing and the provision and use of information and communications technology for health, including by facilitating affordable access by all countries, especially developing countries;

(*o*) Enhancing public-private partnerships for health-care service delivery, encouraging the development of new and affordable technologies and their innovative application and developing new and affordable vaccines and medicines needed, in particular, in developing countries;

(*p*) Welcoming the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, undertaken by a broad coalition of partners, in support of national plans and strategies, in order to significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths as a matter of immediate concern by scaling up a priority package of high-impact interventions and integrating efforts in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition;

(*q*) Welcoming also the various national, regional and international initiatives on all the Millennium Development Goals, including those undertaken bilaterally and through South-South cooperation, in support of national plans and strategies in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, energy, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition as a way to reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths.

Millennium Development Goal 4 – Reduce child mortality

74. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 4, including by:

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[134] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 17–21 May 2010, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA63/2010/REC/1).

(*a*) Scaling up efforts to achieve integrated management of childhood illnesses, particularly actions to address and prevent the main causes of child mortality, including newborn and infant mortality, these being, inter alia, pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition. This can be achieved by developing, implementing and evaluating appropriate national strategies, policies and programmes for child survival, preventive pre-natal, para-natal and post-natal measures, vaccinations and immunization and by working to ensure that medicines, medical products and technologies are affordable and available. In addition, this can be achieved by improved nutrition, including nutrition prior to birth, as well as by strengthening specific health interventions, including emergency obstetric care and skilled attendance at birth to reduce maternal and child mortality. International support to national efforts, including financial resources, will continue to be key in this regard;

(*b*) Sustaining major successes and scaling up prevention and vaccination programmes as one of the most efficient tools to reduce child mortality, including the measles, polio, tuberculosis and tetanus campaigns, by ensuring sufficient funding, political commitment and conscientious implementation of control activities, especially in priority countries;

(*c*) Taking action to improve child nutrition through an integrated package of essential interventions and services, including, in particular, access to nutritious food, appropriate supplements, prevention and early management of diarrhoeal diseases and information and support for exclusive breastfeeding and for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition;

(*d*) Maintaining progress with regard to combating malaria and the extension of the use of insecticide-treated bed nets;

(*e*) Stepping up the fight against pneumonia and diarrhoea through the greater use of proven highly effective preventive and treatment measures, as well as new tools, such as new vaccines, which are affordable even in the poorest countries;

(*f*) Scaling up efforts, including awareness raising, to address the critical impact of increasing access to safe drinking water, sanitation coverage and hygienic care, including hand washing with soap, on reducing the death rate among children as a result of diarrhoeal diseases;

(*g*) Working to ensure that the next generation is born HIV-free by providing, on an urgent basis, extended and sustainable coverage and improved quality of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission as well as increasing access to paediatric HIV treatment services.

Millennium Development Goal 5 – Improve maternal health

75. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5, including by:

(*a*) Taking steps to realize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health;

(*b*) Addressing reproductive, maternal and child health, including newborn health, in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, through the provision of family planning, prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric and newborn care and methods for the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and infections, such as HIV, within strengthened health systems that provide accessible and affordable integrated health-care services and include community-based preventive and clinical care;

(c) Building on effective, multisectoral and integrated approaches. We emphasize the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, including integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services in national strategies and programmes;

(*d*) Taking action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education and gender inequality, and paying particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls;

(*e*) Ensuring that all women, men and young people have information about, access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning;

(*f*) Expanding the provision of comprehensive obstetric care and strengthening the role of skilled health-care providers, including midwives and nurses, through their training and retention in order to fully utilize their potential as trusted providers of maternal health-care services, as well as expanding family planning within local communities and expanding and upgrading formal and informal training in sexual and reproductive health care and family planning for all health-care providers, health educators and managers, including training in interpersonal communications and counselling.

Millennium Development Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

76. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 6, including by:

(*a*) Redoubling efforts to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services as an essential step in achieving Millennium Development Goal 6 and as a contribution to reaching the other Millennium Development Goals;

(*b*) Significantly intensifying prevention efforts and increasing access to treatment by scaling up strategically aligned programmes aimed at reducing the vulnerability of persons more likely to be infected with HIV, combining biomedical, behavioural and social and structural interventions, and through the empowerment of women and adolescent girls so as to increase their capacity to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection and through the promotion and protection of all human rights. Prevention programmes should take into account local circumstances, ethics and cultural values, including information, education and communication in languages most understood by local communities and should be respectful of cultures, with the aim of reducing risk-taking behaviours and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity; expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and sterile injecting equipment; harm-reduction efforts related to drug use; expanded access to voluntary and confidential counselling and testing; safe blood supplies; and early and effective treatment of sexually transmitted infections, and should promote policies that ensure effective prevention and accelerate research and development into new tools for prevention, including microbicides and vaccines;

(*c*) Dealing with HIV/AIDS from a developmental perspective, which requires a national network of sound and workable institutions and multisectoral prevention, treatment, care and support strategies, addressing the stigmatization of and discrimination against people living with HIV and promoting their social integration, rehabilitation and greater involvement in HIV response, as well as strengthening national efforts at HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support and strengthening efforts to eliminate the mother-to-child transmission of HIV;

(*d*) Building new strategic partnerships to strengthen and leverage the linkages between HIV and other health- and development-related initiatives, expanding, to the greatest extent possible and with the support of international cooperation and partnerships, national capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programmes, as well as new and more effective antiretroviral treatments, in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, as well as using HIV platforms as a foundation for the expansion of service delivery. In this regard, expediting action to integrate HIV information and services into programmes for primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, including voluntary family planning and mother and child health, treatment for tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections and care for children affected, orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, as well as nutrition and formal and informal education;

(*e*) Planning for long-term sustainability, including addressing the expected increase in demand for second and third line drug regimens to treat HIV, malaria and tuberculosis;

(*f*) Strengthening support to affected countries in order to respond to HIV co-infection with tuberculosis, as well as multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis, including through earlier detection of all forms of tuberculosis;

(*g*) Sustaining national efforts and programmes, with the support of the international community, to address the challenges posed by malaria by strengthening effective prevention, diagnosis and treatment strategies, including by ensuring the accessibility to and availability of affordable, quality and effective medicines, generics, including artemisinin-combination therapy, as well as progress in the use of long-lasting, safe insecticide-treated bed nets to combat malaria and strengthening ongoing research for the prompt development of malaria vaccines;

(*h*) Renewing efforts to prevent and treat neglected tropical diseases, prevention and treatment services for malaria and tuberculosis, including by improving national health information systems, strengthening international cooperation, accelerating further research and development, developing innovative vaccines and medicines and adopting comprehensive prevention strategies;

(*i*) Undertaking concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, namely cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, working towards a successful high-level meeting of the General Assembly in 2011;

(*j*) Increasing efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, strengthening the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases, including by providing adequate funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and through the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other multilateral and bilateral channels, strengthening innovative financing mechanisms, as appropriate, and contributing to the long-term sustainability of the response.

Millennium Development Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

77. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7, including by:

(*a*) Pursuing sustainable development, in accordance with the principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[135] including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and taking into account the respective capabilities of countries, with a view to effectively implementing the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges;

(*b*) Pursuing environmental sustainability through nationally owned comprehensive and coherent planning frameworks and the adoption of national legislation, in accordance with national circumstances and the appropriate implementation capacity; supporting developing countries in this regard in building capacity and providing financial resources; and promoting the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable technology and the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms;

(*c*) Supporting the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[136] through joint action of the international community in addressing the causes and poverty impacts of desertification and land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, consistent with articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention, taking into account the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018),[137] and supporting the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, including from regional cooperation, and the mobilization of adequate and predictable financial resources;

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[135] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[136] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

(*d*) Strengthening political commitment and action at all levels to effectively implement the global objectives on forest and the sustainable forest management of all types of forests in order to reduce the loss of forest cover and improve the livelihoods of those that depend on forests through the development of a comprehensive and more effective approach to financing activities,[138] involvement of local and indigenous communities and other relevant stakeholders, promoting good governance at the national and international levels, and enhancing international cooperation to address the threats posed by illicit activities;

(*e*) Continuing to pursue more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[139] and addressing implementation gaps, where appropriate, including through the fulfilment of commitments significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity, including by preserving and maintaining knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; and continuing ongoing efforts towards elaborating and negotiating an international regime on access and benefit sharing. We look forward to the successful outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010;

(*f*) Supporting the implementation of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, as well as promoting access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services and enhancing national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies and the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms;

(*g*) Maintaining that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[119] is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, calling upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and looking forward to a successful and ambitious outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010;

(*h*) Continuing to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by prioritizing integrated water and sanitation strategies, which include the restoration, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, as well a promoting integrated water management in national planning and exploring innovative ways o improving the tracking and monitoring of water quality;

(*i*) Promoting integrated waste management systems, in partnership with all relevan stakeholders and with international financial and technological support, as appropriate;

(*j*) Redoubling efforts to close the sanitation gap through scaled-up ground-level action supported by strong political will and increased community participation, in accordance wit national development strategies, promoting the mobilization and provision of adequate financi and technological resources, technical know-how and capacity-building for developing countries in order to increase the coverage of basic sanitation, especially for the poor, and noting in this regard the global effort to realize "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015";

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[137] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

[138] In accordance with the mandate set out in the resolution adopted by the United Nations Forum Forests (E/2009/118-E/CN.18/SS/2009/2, sect. I.B, para. 3).

[139] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

(*k*) Working towards cities without slums, beyond current targets, by reducing slum populations and improving the lives of slum-dwellers, with adequate support of the international community, by prioritizing national urban planning strategies with the participation of all stakeholders, by promoting equal access for people living in slums to public services, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation and adequate shelter, and by promoting sustainable urban and rural development;

(*l*) Taking measures to ensure the sustainable management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including fish stocks, which contribute to food security and hunger and poverty eradication efforts, including through ecosystem approaches to ocean management, and to address the adverse effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity;

(*m*) Supporting the efforts of countries to preserve fragile mountain ecosystems as an important source of fresh water and as repositories of rich biological diversity, with a view to achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty;

(*n*) Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, in accordance with the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[116]

(*o*) Fostering a greater level of coordination among national and local institutions responsible for economic and social development and environmental protection, including with respect to the promotion of investments relevant for sustainable development;

(*p*) Working towards a successful United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012.

Millennium Development Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development

78. We commit ourselves to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 8, including by:

(*a*) Accelerating efforts to deliver on and fully implement existing Millennium Development Goal 8 commitments by enhancing the global partnership for development to ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;

(*b*) Supporting the implementation of national development strategies by developing countries to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, including through external financial and technical support, to further promote economic growth and to respond to the increased challenges posed by the impact of the multiple crises, as well as long-term structural obstacles;

(*c*) Recognizing that the commitments made by developed and developing countries in relation to the Millennium Development Goals require mutual accountability;

(*d*) Strengthening the central role of the United Nations in enhancing global partnerships for development, with a view to creating a supportive global environment for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;

(*e*) Enhancing financing for development in the areas of domestic resource mobilization, foreign direct investment, international trade, international financial and technical cooperation for development, and debt and systemic issues by meeting our commitments made in the Monterrey Consensus[115] and reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[117] and all other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, thus expanding fiscal capacity for financing the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;

(*f*) The fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,[120] in accordance with their commitments. To build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively, we stress the importance of democratic governance, improved transparency and accountability, and managing for results. We strongly encourage all donors to establish, as soon as possible, rolling indicative timetables that illustrate how they aim to reach their goals, in accordance with their respective budget allocation process. We stress the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support in developed countries towards the fulfilment of their commitments, including by raising public awareness, and by providing data on aid effectiveness and demonstrating tangible results;

(*g*) Making rapid progress to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means. We are concerned that at the current rate the commitment of doubling aid to Africa by 2010 will not be reached;

(*h*) Exploring new innovative finance mechanisms and strengthening and scaling up existing ones, where appropriate, given their potential to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Such voluntary mechanisms should be effective and should aim to mobilize resources that are stable and predictable, they should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them. We note the ongoing work in this regard, including by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development as well as by the Task Force on International Financial Transactions for Development and the Task Force on Innovative Financing for Education;

(*i*) Enhancing and strengthening domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space, including, where appropriate, through modernized tax systems, more efficient tax collection, broadening the tax base and effectively combating tax evasion and capital flight. While each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support national efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters. We look forward to the upcoming report by the Secretary-General examining the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters;

(*j*) Implementing measures to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels, enhancing disclosure practices and promoting transparency in financial information. In this regard, strengthening national and multinational efforts to address this issue is crucial, including support to developing countries and technical assistance to enhance their capacities. Additional measures should be implemented to prevent the transfer abroad of stolen assets and to assist in the recovery and return of such assets, in particular to their countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[125]

(*k*) Fully supporting and further developing a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, inter alia, by working expeditiously towards a balanced and ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda[140] of multilateral trade negotiations, in order to bring benefits to all and contribute to enhancing the integration of developing countries into the system, while recognizing the importance of making progress in key areas of the Doha Development Agenda of special interest to developing countries, and reaffirming the importance of special and differential treatment referred to therein;

(*l*) Emphasizing the critical importance of rejecting protectionism and not turning inward in times of financial uncertainty, mindful of the importance of trade for economic growth and development and for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;

(*m*) Implementing duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries in conformity with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;[141]

(*n*) Further implementing aid for trade, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, to help strengthen and enhance the trade capacity and international competitiveness of developing countries so as to ensure equitable benefits from increased trading opportunities and to foster economic growth;

(*o*) Strengthening regional integration and trade as it is crucial for significant development benefits, growth and jobs and for generating resources to sustain progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(*p*) Fulfilling, in the Doha Development Agenda,[140] the 2005 pledge of members of the World Trade Organization to ensure the parallel elimination in agriculture of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect to be completed by the end of 2013;

(*q*) Assisting developing countries in ensuring long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, while noting also that developing countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and stabilize negative macroeconomic developments;

(*r*) Considering enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring mechanisms based on existing frameworks and principles, the broad participation of creditors and debtors, the comparable treatment of all creditors and an important role for the Bretton Woods institutions, and in this regard welcoming and calling upon all countries to contribute to the ongoing discussion in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and other forums on the need for, and feasibility of, a more structured framework for international cooperation in this area;

(*s*) Increasing partnerships with businesses to achieve positive development outcomes by mobilizing private sector resources that contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(*t*) Reaffirming the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[142] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[143] the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[144] and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement,[145] which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard. We also call for a broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;[145]

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[140] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[141] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[142] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[143] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

(*u*) Promoting the strategic role of science and technology, including information technology and innovation in areas relevant for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular agricultural productivity, water management and sanitation, energy security and public health. The capacity for technological innovation needs to be greatly enhanced in developing countries, and there is an urgent need for the international community to facilitate the availability of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how by promoting the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable technology, and the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms, in order to strengthen national innovation and research and development capacity;

(*v*) Strengthening public-private partnerships in order to close the large gaps that remain in access to and affordability of information and communications technology across countries and income groups, including by upgrading the quality and quantity of existing telecommunication infrastructure, particularly in the least developed countries, to support more modern information and communications technology applications and greatly increase connectivity, access and investment in innovation and development and the effective use of innovative information and communications technology applications and e-governance tools; and in this regard encouraging further operationalizing of the voluntary Digital Solidarity Fund;

(*w*) Strengthening cooperation between originating and receiving countries to lower the transaction costs of remittances, especially promoting conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances, which can contribute to national efforts for development.

Staying engaged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

79. We request the General Assembly to continue to review, on an annual basis, the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including in the implementation of the present outcome document. We request the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session to organize a special event in 2013 to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

80. We reaffirm the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum. We look forward to the upcoming review of the strengthening of the Council during the current session of the Assembly.

81. We request the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

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[144] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[145] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/641. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

RESOLUTION 64/300

Adopted at the 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/64/L.68, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

64/300. Draft outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/213 of 19 December 2008 and 64/199 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also its decision 64/555 of 15 April 2010,

Decides to refer the annexed draft outcome document to the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, to be held on 24 and 25 September 2010, for its consideration.

Annex

Draft outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and representatives of Member States, gathered at a high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010 to undertake a five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[146] to assess the progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy,

1. Recall that the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States have been acknowledged by the international community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados in 1994, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, and the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Mauritius in 2005;

2. Reaffirm our commitment to support the efforts of small island developing States, in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, towards their sustainable development through the further full and effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action[147] and the Mauritius Strategy,[146] including through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[148]

3. Acknowledge that small island developing States have demonstrated their commitment to promoting sustainable development, and will continue to do so, in mainstreaming sustainable development principles into national development strategies, in enhancing political

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[146] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[147] Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II).

[148] See resolution 55/2.

commitments and public awareness of the importance of sustainable development issues, in establishing protected areas, including marine, coastal and terrestrial, through the demonstration of strong leadership in protecting biodiversity, in adopting strategies for promoting renewable energy and in mitigating the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis on their economies. To this effect, small island developing States have mobilized resources at the national and regional levels despite their limited resource base, and in this regard additional resources should be mobilized to support their efforts;

4. Note with concern that notwithstanding these efforts, small island developing States continue to face sustainable development challenges. The long-standing cooperation and support provided by the international community has played an important role and should play an even more critical role in helping small island developing States to make progress in addressing their vulnerabilities and in supporting their sustainable development efforts;

5. Also note with concern that, while small island developing States have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven. Small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability. Small island developing States have not achieved sustained high levels of economic growth owing in part to the ongoing negative impacts of the financial and economic crisis. The small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges of most small island developing States have worked against efforts towards sustainable development;

6. Acknowledge that climate change and sea-level rise continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for some, represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability;

7. Recall resolution 63/281 of 3 June 2009, and in this context emphasize the need to consider and address the issue of climate change, including its possible security implications for small island developing States;

8. Maintain that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[149] is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We also call upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;

9. Call upon the international community to continue to enhance its support for the development and implementation of small island developing States national climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and programmes, as well as to facilitate regional and interregional cooperation, in view of the urgent need to build the resilience of small island developing States to the adverse impacts of climate change;

10. Also call upon the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

11. Recognize that small island developing States continue to grapple with the effects of natural disasters, some with increased intensity, including those due to climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development;

12. Also recognize the need to enhance and establish, if necessary, means and tools at the international level aimed at implementing a preventive approach for natural disasters in small island developing States, reducing risks and properly integrating risk management into

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[149] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

development policies and programmes, including through the further implementation of the internationally agreed framework for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015.[150] We call upon the international community to continue to support small island developing States in enhancing their efforts to strengthen regional and national efforts in disaster risk reduction, management and coordination, including creating or strengthening insurance mechanisms, where appropriate, for natural and environmental disasters in small island developing States;

13. Reiterate that energy dependence is a major source of economic vulnerability for many small island developing States. While those States are particularly suited to renewable energy options and in spite of the fact that many are endowed with extensive renewable energy resources, these remain underdeveloped. We also reiterate the need to support small island developing States in their efforts to develop and utilize new and renewable energy as well as foster energy efficiency and conservation, inter alia, through financing from all sources, technical assistance and capacity-building aimed at developing a sustainable energy sector, to be the foundation of the development sector of small island developing States. We underscore the importance of facilitating access by small island developing States to finance, including access to investment funds for renewable energy, and are ready to assist them to this effect. In this regard, we welcome regional mechanisms and initiatives for energy cooperation and integration to build and develop energy infrastructure, direct supplies and social projects in order to achieve their energy sustainability;

14. Recognize the importance of North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South cooperation, cooperation among small island developing States and triangular cooperation, in order to promote programmes for those States for the effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy;

15. Also recognize that small island developing States continue to be heavily dependent on their coastal and marine resources, and that their development challenges include limited access to financing, technologies and equipment, global overfishing and destructive fishing practices, and barriers to increased participation in fisheries and related activities;

16. Reiterate the need for improved conservation of coastal and marine resources and integrated coastal management. We urge the international community to continue and enhance its support for small island developing States to strengthen their implementation of integrated coastal zone management strategies and their scientific research capacity;

17. Emphasize that small island developing States and the relevant regional and international development partners should work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote conservation and the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

18. Reiterate the need for the adoption and implementation of effective measures at the international, regional and national levels that provide for the long-term sustainable use of fisheries resources, given their vital importance to the sustainable development of small island developing States. In this regard, we agree:

(*a*) To reaffirm the commitment to urgently reduce the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks;

(*b*) To promote the full participation of small island developing States in regional fisheries management organizations;

(*c*) To assist small island developing States in developing their fisheries sector, including through building the capacity of those States, so as to facilitate a greater level of participation in high seas fisheries, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, to enable them to receive greater benefits from sustainable fisheries for such stocks, to develop their own fisheries, and to improve their market access;

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[150] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

(*d*) To further strengthen, through international support, the capacities of small island developing States to carry out monitoring and implement enforcement measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and overfishing;

(*e*) To urge the mainstreaming of efforts to assist small island developing States with other relevant international development strategies, with a view to enhancing international coordination so as to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, consistent with the duty to ensure the conservation and management of those fisheries resources;

19. Call upon the international community to continue enhancing the efforts of small island developing States to foster agricultural production, productivity and sustainability and to prioritize food security. This should be achieved through diversification and value-added activities, research and development, improved land use, sustainable forest management, access to and the appropriate use of modern technology and access to markets, as well as the empowerment of small-scale farmers, including women, indigenous peoples and rural communities;

20. Recall that for most small island developing States, tourism is an important contributor to employment, foreign exchange and economic growth, and that the Mauritius Strategy recognizes the need for sustainable tourism. Climate change, along with other sources of environmental degradation, can have an adverse impact on the sustainability of the tourism industry in small island developing States. We therefore call upon the World Tourism Organization, the relevant United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders to support the development and implementation by small island developing States of measures to promote sustainable tourism in such States;

21. Call upon the international community to further assist small island developing States in the development of appropriate systems for recycling, waste minimization and treatment, reuse and management, and mechanisms to protect the oceans and coastal areas from waste and toxic materials, including through the creation and strengthening of systems and networks for the dissemination of information on appropriate environmentally sound technologies, recycling and disposal technologies;

22. Note with concern that water quality and availability constitute serious constraints in small island developing States, and, although some small island developing States are implementing measures such as demand-side management, wastewater treatment, enhancing water-use efficiency and increasing public awareness, such efforts are hampered by financial and capacity constraints, and request the international community to provide assistance to small island developing States for capacity-building for the development and further implementation of freshwater and sanitation programmes;

23. Call upon the international community to assist the efforts of small island developing States to strengthen national disaggregated data and information systems as well as analytical capabilities for decision-making, tracking progress and development of vulnerability-resilience country profiles; the efforts of small island developing States in developing databases and in institutionalizing national indicators for monitoring and evaluating sustainable development should also be supported and utilized by United Nations agencies where available;

24. Reiterate the importance of facilitating the exchange of knowledge, success stories, experiences and information among small island developing States;

25. Recognize that the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[151] are vital and indispensable elements to achieving the sustainable development of small island developing States, and encourage small island developing States, with the necessary support of the

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[151] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

international community, to make further efforts to incorporate biodiversity protection into their national development strategies; we call upon the international community to increase assistance to small island developing States to strengthen biodiversity protection and address the current and emerging threats posed by invasive alien species. We look forward to a successful outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in Nagoya, Japan;

26. Also recognize the need to address the specific trade- and development-related needs and concerns of small island developing States so as to enable them to fully integrate into the multilateral trading system in accordance with the Doha mandate on small economies,[152] and agree to facilitate the accession of small island developing States to the World Trade Organization, where appropriate, through enhanced technical assistance;

27. Urge development partners, in view of the current global economic situation, to further pay due attention to the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States in the context of their trade and partnership agreements and trade preference programmes, in accordance with World Trade Organization rules and provisions, to help economic recovery in those States;

28. Reiterate the importance of aid for trade as a means of delivering coordinated, effective and targeted trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, as established in the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration of 2005,[153] and in this context call for assistance to be provided, where appropriate, to address the special constraints of small island developing States with respect to building their supply-side capacities and their competitiveness, as part of their national development strategies;

29. Acknowledge that the specific circumstances of each small island developing State should be taken into account in addressing long-term debt sustainability and that better access to international capital markets needs to be ensured for small island developing States;

30. Urge the international financial institutions to continue to take into account the specific circumstances, situations and vulnerabilities of each small island developing State to enable them to have adequate access to financial resources, including concessionary financing for investment in sustainable development;

31. Reiterate the importance for development partners of implementing concrete measures in support of the transition strategy for small island developing States that have recently graduated or are about to graduate from least developed country status so as to ensure the sustainability of the progress made, and recognize the importance of the review of the criteria used in determining graduation from least developed country status within the relevant United Nations mandates;

32. Request the Secretary-General to include a chapter in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy on the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the sustainable development of those States, and to make recommendations on how to address the challenges relating to these issues;

33. Also request the Secretary-General, since the present review has highlighted some shortcomings in the institutional support for small island developing States as well as other constraints to the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and the Barbados Programme of Action, to submit a report that puts forward concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and refocus efforts towards a results-oriented approach and to consider what improved and additional measures might be needed to more effectively address the unique and particular vulnerabilities and development needs of small island developing States. The report should be prepared in

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[152] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1, para. 35. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[153] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

consultation with Member States as well as the relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system and submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. Within the scope of that report, we further request the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review and examine ways to enhance the coherence and coordination of the United Nations system's support for small island developing States and to put forward concrete recommendations to Member States in this regard. This should include reviewing the work and respective mandates of all relevant United Nations entities within their areas of expertise as they relate to the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, including with regard to paragraphs 101 and 102 of the Strategy;

34. Renew our resolve to fulfil our commitments to further implement the Mauritius Strategy, and underscore the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner. We recognize that the way forward for sustainable development requires that coordinated, balanced and integrated actions be taken at all levels, including through the strengthening of collaborative partnerships between small island developing States and the international community, with the aim of building the resilience of small island developing States in overcoming their unique and particular vulnerabilities and in reflecting their respective national priorities and needs.

RESOLUTION 64/301

Adopted at the 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly (A/64/903, para. 64)

64/301. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions relating to the revitalization of its work, including resolutions 46/77 of 12 December 1991, 47/233 of 17 August 1993, 48/264 of 29 July 1994, 51/241 of 31 July 1997, 52/163 of 15 December 1997, 55/14 of 3 November 2000, 55/285 of 7 September 2001, 56/509 of 8 July 2002, 57/300 of 20 December 2002, 57/301 of 13 March 2003, 58/126 of 19 December 2003, 58/316 of 1 July 2004, 59/313 of 12 September 2005, 60/286 of 8 September 2006, 61/292 of 2 August 2007, 62/276 of 15 September 2008 and 63/309 of 14 September 2009,

Stressing the importance of implementing resolutions on the revitalization of its work,

Recognizing the role of the General Assembly in addressing issues of peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

Recognizing also the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly,

Noting the important role and the activities of the Office of the President of the General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly;[154]

2. *Decides* to establish, at its sixty-fifth session, an ad hoc working group on the revitalization of the General Assembly, open to all Member States:

(*a*) To identify further ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly, inter alia, by building on previous resolutions and evaluating the status of their implementation;

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[154] A/64/903.

(*b*) To submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

3. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group, at the sixty-fifth session, shall undertake a comprehensive review of the inventory contained in the annex to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted at the sixty-third session,[155] and requests the Secretary-General to submit an update of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on revitalization that have been addressed to the Secretariat for implementation that have not yet been implemented, with an indication of the constraints and reasons that are behind any lack of implementation, for further consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group;

Role and authority of the General Assembly

4. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, as stipulated in Articles 10 to 14 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate, using the procedures set forth in rules 7 to 10 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

5. *Welcomes* the holding of thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community, and invites the President of the General Assembly to continue with this practice in consultation with Member States;

6. *Also welcomes* the periodic informal briefings by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on his priorities, travels and most recent activities, and encourages him to continue with this practice;

7. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring increased cooperation, coordination and exchange of information among the principal organs, and in this regard welcomes the holding of periodic meetings between the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Welcomes* the practice of the President of the General Assembly of informing Member States about the outcome of these informal meetings through letters on a regular basis, and encourages future Presidents to continue with this practice;

9. *Also welcomes* the improvements that have been made in the quality of the annual reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly, encourages the Council to make further improvements as necessary, and takes note of the holding of informal meetings of the President of the Council with all Member States before the preparation of the report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013, to review the budget allocation to the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with existing procedures;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to endeavour to ensure, within existing resources, that the President of the General Assembly is provided with proper protocol and security services and adequate office space, with a view to enabling the President to carry out his or her functions in a manner commensurate with the dignity and stature of the Office;

12. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Trust Fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and invites Member States to contribute to the Fund;

13. *Invites* the Presidents of the General Assembly to periodically brief Member States on their recent activities, including official travels;

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[155] A/63/959.

Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General

14. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continuing, in the Ad Hoc Working Group at the sixty-fifth session, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, its consideration of the revitalization of the role of the General Assembly in the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General, and calls for the full implementation of all relevant resolutions, including, 11 (I) of 24 January 1946, 51/241, and 60/286, in particular paragraphs 17 to 22 of the annex thereto, which read as follows:

> "17. Recalls Article 97 of the Charter, as well as the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 11(I) of 24 January 1946 and 51/241, as relevant to the role of the Assembly in appointing the Secretary-General, upon the recommendation of the Security Council;
>
> "18. Emphasizes, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, the need for the process of selection of the Secretary-General to be inclusive of all Member States and made more transparent and that, in the course of the identification and appointment of the best candidate for the post of Secretary-General, due regard should be given to regional rotation and gender equality, and invites the Security Council to regularly update the General Assembly on the steps it has taken in this regard;
>
> "19. Encourages, without prejudice to the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the Charter, the President of the General Assembly to consult with Member States to identify potential candidates endorsed by a Member State and, upon informing all Member States of the results, to forward those results to the Security Council;
>
> "20. Also encourages formal presentation of candidatures for the position of Secretary-General in a manner that allows sufficient time for interaction with Member States, and requests candidates to present their views to all States members of the General Assembly;
>
> "21. Recalls paragraph 61 of its resolution 51/241, in which it is stated that, in order to ensure a smooth and efficient transition, the Secretary-General should be appointed as early as possible, preferably no later than one month before the date on which the term of the incumbent expires;
>
> "22. Emphasizes the importance of candidates for the post of Secretary-General possessing and displaying, inter alia, commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, extensive leadership, and administrative and diplomatic experience;"

Strengthening the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly

15. *Welcomes* the submission by the President of the General Assembly to the Ad Hoc Working Group of his views on the strengthening of the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the Assembly,[156] in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 63/309;

16. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

17. *Requests* the outgoing Presidents of the General Assembly to brief their successors on the lessons learned and best practices;

Working methods

18. *Requests* that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at the sixty-fifth session, in consultation with Member States, make proposals for the further biennialization,

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[156] A/64/903, annex.

triennialization, clustering and elimination of items on the agenda of the Assembly, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, including through the introduction of the sunset clause, with the clear consent of the sponsoring State or States;

19. *Takes note* of the briefing on documentation provided to the Ad Hoc Working Group, and encourages Member States to make full use of the e-services provided by the Secretariat, taking into account the cost savings and the reduced environmental impact that may accrue from this exercise, in order to improve the quality and distribution of documents;

20. *Stresses* the importance of further enhancing public and media awareness of the work and decisions of the General Assembly, and requests continued consideration of this issue in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) at the sixty-fifth session under the item entitled "Questions relating to information";

21. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group, during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, shall consider options for more time-effective, efficient and secure balloting, reiterating the need to ascertain the credibility, reliability and confidentiality of the balloting process, and requests the Secretariat to submit an update on the latest developments.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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64/266. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects 98

RESOLUTION 64/266

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 21 May 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/407/Add.1, para. 6)[1]

64/266. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 63/280 of 8 May 2009,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;[2]

2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in paragraphs 15 to 228 of its report;

3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;

4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chairman of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects".

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[1] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/64/19).

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[*] Unless otherwise stated, the draft resolutions recommended in the reports were submitted by the Chair or another officer of the Bureau of the Committee.

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RESOLUTION 64/259

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/596/Add.1, para. 6)

64/259. Towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/272 of 23 December 2004 and 60/254 of 8 May 2006, section I of its resolution 60/260 of 8 May 2006 and its resolutions 60/283 of 7 July 2006, 61/245 of 22 December 2006 and 63/276 of 7 April 2009,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/231 of 23 December 2000, 56/253 of 24 December 2001, 57/290 B of 18 June 2003 and 59/296 of 22 June 2005 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 60/257 of 8 May 2006,

Reaffirming its commitment to strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat and the accountability of the Secretary-General for the performance of the Secretariat to all Member States,

Stressing that accountability is a central pillar of effective and efficient management that requires attention and strong commitment at the highest level of the Secretariat,

Aware of the significant flaws in terms of internal monitoring, inspection and accountability regarding, for example, the management of the United Nations oil-for-food programme,

Noting that since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has included in its agenda the item entitled "Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme",

Noting also that the absence of a comprehensive accountability system at the United Nations could lead to mismanagement, waste and risks in the Organization,

Recognizing and reaffirming the important role of the oversight bodies in the development of an accountability system that is relevant to the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat",[1] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[2] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the practice of the Secretariat regarding the sharing of information contained in reports of consultants on management-related issues,[3]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Reaffirms* its role with regard to the structure of the Secretariat, and stresses that proposals to amend the overall departmental structure, as well as the format of the programme budget and the biennial programme plan, are subject to its review and prior approval;

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[1] A/64/640.

[2] A/64/683 and Corr.1.

[3] A/64/587.

4. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to submit to the General Assembly, for consideration at the main part of its sixty-seventh session, a comparative analysis report on various accountability frameworks in the United Nations system;

5. *Reaffirms* its commitment to strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat and the accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States and the achievement of results, and urges the Secretary-General to further strengthen consultation with the oversight bodies with a view to ensuring accountability in the Secretariat;

6. *Stresses* the importance of promoting a culture of accountability, results-based management, enterprise risk management and internal controls at all levels in the Secretariat through the continued leadership and commitment of senior managers, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to this end, including, inter alia, the training of relevant staff;

7. *Also stresses*, as one of the essential components of accountability, the importance of compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, its resolutions and the regulations and rules;

A. Definition of accountability and roles and responsibilities

8. *Decides* that accountability shall be defined as follows:

> Accountability is the obligation of the Secretariat and its staff members to be answerable for all decisions made and actions taken by them, and to be responsible for honouring their commitments, without qualification or exception.
>
> Accountability includes achieving objectives and high-quality results in a timely and cost-effective manner, in fully implementing and delivering on all mandates to the Secretariat approved by the United Nations intergovernmental bodies and other subsidiary organs established by them in compliance with all resolutions, regulations, rules and ethical standards; truthful, objective, accurate and timely reporting on performance results; responsible stewardship of funds and resources; all aspects of performance, including a clearly defined system of rewards and sanctions; and with due recognition to the important role of the oversight bodies and in full compliance with accepted recommendations.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on lessons learned, experience and expertise from the United Nations programmes and funds and other United Nations entities when developing the accountability system of the United Nations Secretariat;

B. Performance reporting

10. *Recalls* paragraph 9 (*b*) of its resolution 63/276 and section II.B of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General, in future budget performance reports, to make efforts to provide a greater degree of analysis of data on the utilization of resources and to include subsequent trends over past budget periods in order to make the performance reports a more useful accountability and monitoring tool for Member States;

11. *Also recalls* paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to identify appropriate methods and tools to portray the efficiency with which the Secretariat undertakes its work;

C. Implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full and timely implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, and stresses, in this regard, the role of the Management Committee for monitoring and ensuring that accepted recommendations are followed up and implemented in a timely manner, and the need for transparency in the work of the Committee;

D. Personal and institutional accountability

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing and fully implementing real, effective and efficient mechanisms that foster institutional and personal accountability at all levels;

14. *Recalls* section I, paragraph 4, of its resolution 63/250 of 24 December 2008, and requests the Secretary-General to analyse the impact of his proposed human resources management reform measures on personal accountability;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to propose concrete and comprehensive measures to strengthen personal accountability at all levels within the Secretariat, based on the definition of accountability as outlined in paragraph 8 above; and its link with institutional accountability towards Member States on results achieved and resources used;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to further improve the managers' evaluation system, and to clearly identify the critical linkages between institutional and personal accountability through the senior managers' compacts, and the performance appraisal system of all staff below the level of Assistant Secretary-General, and to establish proper accountability mechanisms for under-performance at all levels;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to further develop and take appropriate measures to hold staff accountable for mismanagement and wrongful or improper decisions and to strengthen efforts to increase recovery actions by those convicted of fraud in the Organization;

18. *Notes* the measures taken by the Secretary-General to improve assessment of each senior manager's performance, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the weaknesses identified by the Management Performance Board are fully and appropriately addressed;

E. Selection and appointment of senior managers

19. *Recalls* the conclusion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 28 of its report,[2] and in this regard requests the Joint Inspection Unit to submit a report on possible measures to further enhance transparency in the selection and appointment process of senior managers at the main part of its sixty-sixth session, to be considered in conjunction with the report on the implementation of the present resolution referred to in paragraph 33 below;

F. Reform of the performance appraisal system

20. *Notes with concern* the delay in the implementation of Inspira and its impact on the ability of the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive reform effort regarding performance management, emphasizes the need for its timely implementation, and further stresses that the value added by such systems is dependent on its effective utilization by staff to achieve the intended results;

G. Delegation of authority

21. *Recalls* paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to urgently address the continued deficiencies in the current delegation of authority system through the promulgation of well-defined roles and responsibilities of individuals at all levels to whom authority is delegated, the systemic reporting mechanisms on monitoring and exercise of delegated authority and actions to be taken in cases of mismanagement or abuse of authority;

H. Implementation of the results-based management framework

22. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 7 to 9 of its resolution 55/231;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to accelerate the implementation of results-based management, taking into account paragraph 43 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[2]

24. *Stresses* that results-based management will require the Organization to create a sustained focus on results, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to take concrete measures to achieve a cultural change throughout the Organization;

25. *Notes* that the effective implementation of results-based management requires the sustained and focused engagement by senior management, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to assign the responsibility for the successful implementation of results-based management methodology throughout the Secretariat to a relevant member of his senior management team, and to communicate this assigned responsibility to all stakeholders as a matter of priority;

26. *Stresses* the need to focus on attaining results within approved mandates, which is ultimately the responsibility of the Secretary-General;

27. *Reaffirm*[illegible]*ommitment* to improving the effectiveness of the operational capacity of the Secretariat by the use of results-based management;

I. Results-based management information system

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report referred to in paragraph 33 below the results of his consultations to be undertaken with other entities that have implemented the enterprise resource planning systems to derive lessons learned regarding the contribution made by such systems to strengthening accountability, and concrete measures to strengthen managerial commitment in this regard for the better utilization of the system;

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report referred to in paragraph 33 below concrete measures taken to ensure managerial commitment to utilize the full potential of the enterprise resource planning project in all aspects of the performance of the Organization, including strengthening individual and institutional accountability;

J. Enterprise risk management and internal control framework

30. *Emphasizes* that the risk management should be dynamic, that it is the inherent responsibility of staff at all levels in the Secretariat, and that each department is accountable for the risk assessment in the delivery of its respective mandate;

31. *Regrets* the absence of an effective and integrated internal control framework, which is a serious gap in the existing accountability system, and requests the Secretary-General to work on enhancing the current capabilities in the Secretariat responsible for risk assessment and mitigation and internal control, on the basis of the recommendations in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[2] and annex II to the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

K. How the current and proposed accountability mechanisms in the Secretariat would have addressed the flaws in the management of the United Nations oil-for-food programme

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General, building on lessons learned as outlined in section K of his report,[1] to include in his report referred to in paragraph 33 below concrete measures to prevent potential conflict of interest in the current process governing procurement, and measures aimed at improving recovery actions;

Reporting

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 64/260

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/548/Add.2, para. 8)

64/260. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011

The General Assembly,

I

Financing of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Recalling section X of its resolution 59/276 of 23 December 2004 and section XII of its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the core diplomatic training activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research[4] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[5]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[4] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[5]

2. *Welcomes* the Institute's 2010–2012 strategic plan and the priority assigned to mobilizing self-generated income through the implementation of the Institute's new business model;

3. *Also welcomes* in that context the Institute's initiative to create a fellowship fund which would be established with the purpose of ensuring that core diplomatic training remains a service for all Member States by defraying the costs of core diplomatic training to diplomats from developing countries and least-developed countries;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, private institutions and other entities to give financial support to the fellowship fund;

II

Revised estimates under sections 28C (Office of Human Resources Management), 28D (Office of Central Support Services) and 36 (Staff assessment) of the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011 relating to the Emergency Preparedness and Support Unit

Recalling its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009,

Recognizing the risk to United Nations personnel resulting from malicious acts, natural disasters and other emergency situations,

Stressing the duty of the Organization to care for United Nations personnel and their family members affected by such incidents,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates under sections 28C (Office of Human Resources Management), 28D (Office of Central Support

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[4] A/63/592.

[5] A/63/744.

Services) and 36 (Staff assessment) of the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011 relating to the Emergency Preparedness and Support Unit,[6] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[7]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[7] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of emergency preparedness and support for victims and affected families;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address, as a matter of priority, the needs of the families of United Nations personnel who are victims of malicious acts, natural disasters and other emergency incidents;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to address, as a matter of priority, the needs specific to United Nations staff directly affected by malicious acts, natural disasters and other emergency situations in the immediate aftermath of such incidents;

6. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to emergency management, including preparedness and support based on close cooperation and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned among relevant units, agencies, funds and programmes, and on a systematic analysis of existing capacities;

7. *Takes note* of paragraphs 13 and 15 to 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[7]

8. *Decides* to approve two P-5, one P-4, one P-2 and one General Service (Other level) positions for the emergency preparedness and support team, to be funded from general temporary assistance;

9. *Also decides* to approve an additional amount of 2,745,000 United States dollars for the biennium 2010–2011 under sections 28C (Office of Human Resources Management) (2,249,800 dollars), 28D (Office of Central Support Services) (261,900 dollars), and 36 (Staff assessment) (233,300 dollars), to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment) of the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

10. *Further decides* that the additional amount of 2,745,000 dollars would represent a charge against the contingency fund;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive emergency management framework, including, inter alia, emergency preparedness and victim support components, which would draw upon international best practices, and to submit a proposal in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013;

III

Limited budgetary discretion

Recalling section III of its resolution 60/283 of 7 July 2006 and paragraph 142 of its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009,

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[6] A/64/662.

[7] A/64/7/Add.22. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A*.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on limited budgetary discretion[8] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[9]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[9]

IV

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Recalling its resolution 64/244 A of 24 December 2009 and section VI of its resolution 64/245 of 24 December 2009,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council: additional requirements for special political missions for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2010",[10] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[11]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[11]

3. *Approves*, for 2010, additional requirements totalling 1,021,900 dollars gross (1,020,800 dollars net) for the United Nations Representative on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board of the Development Fund for Iraq, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and the Monitoring Group on Somalia;

4. *Decides* that the additional requirements shall be accommodated from the provision of 569,526,500 dollars approved for the biennium 2010–2011 by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/245.

RESOLUTION 64/261

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/548/Add.2, para. 8)

64/261. Conditions of service of the ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/259 of 24 December 2008 and section II, paragraph 10, of its resolution 64/239 of 24 December 2009,

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[8] A/64/562.

[9] A/64/7/Add.18. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A*.

[10] A/64/349/Add.6; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly Sixty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 24th meeting (A/C.5/64/SR.24), and corrigendum.

[11] A/64/7/Add.21. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A*.

Bearing in mind the completion strategies of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia set out by the Security Council, requiring expeditious completion of cases,

Also bearing in mind that the permanent and ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity,

Affirming that the ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia benefit from the same terms and conditions of service, mutatis mutandis, as those of the permanent judges of the Tribunals, pursuant to the statutes of the Tribunals,

Recognizing that, as at 17 March 2010, 17 ad litem judges of the Tribunals had served for an uninterrupted period of service of three years or more,

Also recognizing that the permanent judges of the Tribunals are entitled to pensions after serving for at least three years,

Further recognizing the decisions to extend the terms of office of the ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia beyond a cumulative period of service of three years, in the greater interest of successful implementation of the completion strategies of the Tribunals,

Acknowledging that ad litem judges at the Tribunals have significantly contributed to the implementation of the completion strategies,

Also acknowledging that the workload of the ad litem judges and permanent judges of the Tribunals is identical and that their responsibilities are nearly identical, despite the prevailing differences in their terms and conditions of service,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service of the ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda[12] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[13]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[12]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[13] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Emphasizes* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly for administrative and budgetary questions;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts and commitment of the judges to the successful implementation of the completion strategies of the respective Tribunals;

5. *Decides* that the matter of the difference in pension rights between ad litem judges and permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall be resolved as a priority of the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-fifth session;

6. *Also decides* that, in future, when an extension of mandates for ad litem judges with budgetary implications is being sought, matters relating to the conditions of service should be

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[12] A/64/635 and Corr.1.

[13] A/64/7/Add.20. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A*.

brought to the attention of the Fifth Committee, as the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly with authority for determining the conditions of service;

7. *Further decides* that the decisions to be taken with respect to paragraph 5 of the present resolution shall apply to all ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia who have served for an uninterrupted period of service of three years or more;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a comprehensive actuarial study of the cost of extending pensions to the ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in his report requested pursuant to section I, paragraph 8, of General Assembly resolution 63/259;

9. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at the main part of its sixty-fifth session.

RESOLUTION 64/262

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/724, para. 6)

64/262. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2009 and programme of work for 2010

The General Assembly,

I

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions 31/192 of 22 December 1976, 50/233 of 7 June 1996, 54/16 of 29 October 1999, 55/230 of 23 December 2000, 56/245 of 24 December 2001, 57/284 A and B of 20 December 2002, 58/286 of 8 April 2004, 59/267 of 23 December 2004, 60/258 of 8 May 2006, 61/238 of 22 December 2006, 61/260 of 4 April 2007, 62/226 of 22 December 2007, 62/246 of 3 April 2008 and 63/272 of 7 April 2009,

Reiterating that the impact of the work of the Unit on the cost-effectiveness of activities within the United Nations system is a shared responsibility of the Member States, the Unit and the secretariats of the participating organizations,

Reaffirming the commitment by the Unit, the legislative organs and the secretariats of the participating organizations to implement a system of follow-up to the recommendations of the Unit, as set out in resolution 54/16,

Reaffirming also the statute of the Unit[14] and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

Having considered the report of the Unit for 2009 and programme of work for 2010,[15] and the note by the Secretary-General,[16]

1. *Recalls* its resolutions 61/260, 62/246 and 63/272;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2009 and programme of work for 2010;[15]

3. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[16]

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[14] Resolution 31/192, annex.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/64/34).

[16] A/64/642.

4. *Affirms* that oversight is a shared responsibility of Member States, the organizations and the internal and external oversight bodies;

5. *Welcomes* the continued progress in the reform process of the Unit, particularly the results-based management approach, and its improved collaboration with participating organizations and other oversight bodies;

6. *Notes* the ongoing progress of the development of a web-based follow-up system;

7. *Invites* the Unit to report to the General Assembly on further progress made in the reform process, including the web-based follow-up system, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 on any related resource implications and funding options;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit, in line with its mandate, to continue to focus its work and reports on system-wide issues of interest and relevance to the participating organizations and the States Members of the United Nations and to provide advice on ways to ensure the avoidance of duplication and overlap and more efficient and effective use of resources in implementing the mandates of the Organization;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments and to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;

11. *Reiterates its invitation* to the legislative organs of the participating organizations to fully consider and take concrete action on the relevant recommendations issued by the Unit;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to expedite the implementation of the present resolution, including through the expected provision of support to the Unit by the secretariats of the participating organizations in the preparation of its reports, notes and confidential letters, and the consideration of and action on the recommendations of the Unit in the light of pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report to the Assembly on an annual basis on the results achieved;

13. *Welcomes* the coordination of the Unit with the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and encourages those bodies to continue sharing experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with other United Nations audit and oversight bodies, as well as with the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, with a view to avoiding overlap or duplication and achieving further synergy, cooperation, effectiveness and efficiency, without prejudice to the respective mandates of oversight bodies;

14. *Stresses* the need for the Unit to continuously update and improve its medium- and long-term strategy for 2010–2019, taking into account the dynamics and challenges of the environment in which it undertakes its activities;

15. *Notes* that the 2010 programme of work of the Unit was adjusted in line with existing resources, and requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the ongoing development of the medium- and long-term strategy approach, to reflect relevant resource requests in the context of future proposed programme budgets;

16. *Recalls* paragraph 8 of its resolution 63/311 of 14 September 2009, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure the appropriate involvement of the Unit in the ongoing relevant consultations, taking into account its role and mandate;

17. *Notes with concern* that some Member States did not abide by its resolutions on the issuance of visas for the official travel of some inspectors and staff of the Unit, and in this regard requests Member States to extend, without conditions, the requisite facilitation to enable the individual inspectors and the staff of the Unit to undertake their tasks;

18. *Requests* the Unit to keep the General Assembly informed, as necessary, about any difficulty or delay in obtaining visas for the official travel of the inspectors and members of its secretariat;

II

Having considered the note by the President of the General Assembly on the implementation of the procedures for the appointment of inspectors of the Unit,[17]

Recalling section II of its resolution 61/238,

Takes note of the note by the President of the General Assembly on the implementation of the procedures for the appointment of inspectors of the Unit.

RESOLUTION 64/263

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/723, para. 6)

64/263. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244 and 59/272

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, 54/244 of 23 December 1999 and 59/272 of 23 December 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 61/275 of 29 June 2007,

Reaffirming that the purpose of the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization,

Having considered the annex to the annual report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee,[18]

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244 and 59/272;

2. *Also reaffirms* its primary role in the consideration of and action on reports submitted to it;

3. *Further reaffirms* its oversight role and the role of the Fifth Committee in administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Reaffirms* the independence and the separate and distinct roles of internal and external oversight mechanisms;

5. *Endorses* the observations, comments and recommendations on the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the Office of Internal Oversight Services contained in the annex to the annual report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee,[18] requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of paragraphs 20 (*a*) to (*c*), 20 (*e*), 27, 29, 33, 35 and 39 of the

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[17] A/64/667.

[18] A/64/288.

annex, taking into account the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly relevant to the work of the Office, and further requests the Secretary-General to take no action on paragraphs 19, 20 (*d*), 21, 22, 24, 42 and 43 of the annex;

6. *Decides* to revert to the issues and recommendations contained in paragraphs 19, 20 (*d*), 21, 22, 24, 42 and 43 of the annex to the annual report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee no later than at the main part of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and in this regard invites the Independent Audit Advisory Committee to provide further advice on relevant issues as it deems necessary;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with comprehensively defining and compiling key oversight terms in close consultation with relevant departments and offices, including the Department of Management and the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, bearing in mind existing definitions used by the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit, and taking into account the views of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with submitting to the General Assembly, no later than at the main part of its sixty-sixth session, terms whose definitions require the guidance of the Assembly;

9. *Recalls* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services shall exercise operational independence under the authority of the Secretary-General relating to the performance of its internal oversight functions, in accordance with the relevant resolutions;

10. *Reaffirms* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services is an internal body under the authority of the Secretary-General, and that, as such, it shall comply with all relevant regulations, rules, policies and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Notes* the role of the Management Committee in monitoring closely the implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, and stresses the importance of follow-up with programme managers to ensure the full implementation of those recommendations in a prompt and timely manner;

12. *Recalls* that reports referred to in paragraph 1 (*c*) of its resolution 59/272 are, upon request, available only to Member States;

13. *Decides* to evaluate and review at its sixty-ninth session the functions and reporting procedures of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and any other matter which it deems appropriate, and to that end to include in the provisional agenda of that session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244, 59/272 and 64/263".

RESOLUTION 64/264

Adopted at the 86th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/774, para. 6)

64/264. Financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010[19] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[20]

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[19] A/64/728.

[20] A/64/660/Add.10.

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1892 (2009) of 13 October 2009, by which the Council decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 6,940 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 2,211 police and extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2010,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1908 (2010) of 19 January 2010, by which the Council endorsed the increase in the overall force levels of the Mission to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts and decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 3,711 police,

Recalling its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/294 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006 and 61/276 of 29 June 2007, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 31 March 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 105.2 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only thirty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[20] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266 and 61/276;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 in a total amount not exceeding 120,641,800 dollars for the operation of the Mission;

Financing of the commitment authority

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 120,641,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

16. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

18. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

19. *Decides* to keep under review during its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

RESOLUTION 64/268

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/547/Add.1, para. 7)

64/268. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/246 B of 30 June 2009 and 64/227 of 22 December 2009, *Having considered* the financial report and audited financial statements for the twelve-month period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,[21] the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2009,[22] the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2009,[23] and the oral statement by the Chair of the Advisory Committee,[24]

1. *Accepts* the audited financial statements of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[21]

2. *Takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;[25]

3. *Recalls* its resolutions 48/216 A to D of 23 December 1993, and emphasizes the importance of coordination among the Board of Auditors, the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in reviewing the timelines of the issuance of respective reports related to the agenda item on financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board, to ensure proper consideration by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee and, through the Advisory Committee, the Board, to include the result of the coordination in their respective reports submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

4. *Takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations, excluding paragraph 31, contained in the report of the Advisory Committee[23] and in the oral statement by the Chair of the Advisory Committee;[24]

5. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2009;[22]

7. *Notes with concern* the significant number of reiterated recommendations from previous years in the report of the Board of Auditors, and in this context emphasizes the need to strengthen administrative and institutional measures to address the root causes of recurring issues and to minimize the ageing of the Board's previous recommendations;

8. *Also notes with concern* the recurrence of problems previously identified by the Board of Auditors in regard to the management of expendable and non-expendable property;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen internal controls in the management of expendable and non-expendable property, strategic deployment stocks and other assets to ensure adequate safeguards that would prevent waste and financial loss to the Organization;

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[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/64/5), vol. II.

[22] A/64/702.

[23] A/64/708.

[24] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th meeting (A/C.5/64/SR.28), and corrigendum.

[25] Ibid., *Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/64/5), vol. II, chap. II.

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable and the measures taken in that regard;

12. *Recalls* section D of its resolution 64/259 of 29 March 2010, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that managers are effectively held accountable for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors through the identification of priorities, clear time frames and an assessment of actions taken in that regard, in the context of the assessment of managers' performance mechanisms, and to report thereon in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in the next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken;

14. *Recognizes* the value of the observations and recommendations with regard to the efficiency of the administration and management of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including the financial procedures, the accounting systems and the internal financial controls, without compromising the quality of the financial audit, and supports the continuation of these efforts.

RESOLUTION 64/269

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/820, para. 13)

64/269. Cross-cutting issues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 49/233 B of 31 March 1995, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 58/315 of 1 July 2004, 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006 and 61/276 and 61/279 of 29 June 2007,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations,[26] on national professional officers,[27] on the welfare and recreation needs of all categories of personnel and detailed implications,[28] on the progress of training in peacekeeping,[29] on the comprehensive review of the compensation of death and disability benefits to military contingents, formed police units, military observers and civilian police officers,[30] on the status of cases for death and disability for formed police units, military contingents, civilian police officers and military observers processed and currently in process, and comprehensive review of the administrative and payment arrangement for such cases,[31] on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,[32] on the comprehensive report of conduct and discipline including full justification of all posts[33] and on peacekeeping best practices,[34] the report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007,[35] as well as the note by the Secretary-General thereon,[36] the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on peacekeeping operations[37] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[38]

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[26] A/62/727 and A/63/696.

[27] A/62/762.

[28] A/63/675 and Corr.1.

[29] A/63/680.

[30] A/63/550.

[31] A/62/805 and Corr.1.

[32] A/63/720.

[33] A/62/758.

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations,[39] on the global field support strategy[40] and on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,[41] the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on peacekeeping operations,[42] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee,[43]

General

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 57/290 B, 59/296, 60/266 and 61/276, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations,[39] the global field support strategy[40] and special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,[41] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[43]

4. *Also takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on peacekeeping operations;[42]

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

I

Budget presentation and financial management

1. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 3 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[43] and stresses that the General Assembly has the sole authority to approve the implementation of recommendations of the Advisory Committee pertaining to peacekeeping;

3. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 21 to 25 of its resolution 64/259 of 29 March 2010;

4. *Reiterates* that the delegation of authority on the part of the Secretary-General should be in order to facilitate the better management of the Organization, but stresses that the overall

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[34] A/62/593 and Corr.1.

[35] A/62/281 (Part II).

[36] A/62/281 (Part II)/Add.1.

[37] A/63/302 (Part II).

[38] A/62/781, and A/63/746, sects. II and IV.

[39] A/64/643.

[40] A/64/633.

[41] A/64/669.

[42] A/64/326 (Part II).

[43] A/64/660.

responsibility for management of the Organization rests with the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer;

5. *Affirms* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that the delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support and field missions is in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions, as well as relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly on this matter;

6. *Stresses* that heads of departments report to and are accountable to the Secretary-General;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthened accountability in the Organization and of ensuring greater accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States, inter alia, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates and the use of human and financial resources;

8. *Takes note* of paragraphs 12 and 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and emphasizes that all field missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates and that the transition of peacekeeping operations to peacebuilding may entail a change in resource requirements;

9. *Welcomes* the improvements that have been made in the timeliness and quality of budget proposals for peacekeeping operations, and encourages the Secretary-General to further intensify his efforts to that end through enhanced coordination and cooperation among missions, the Department of Field Support, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Management and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat;

10. *Reaffirms* that budget submissions should reflect management improvements and efficiency gains to be achieved and should present future strategies in that regard;

11. *Stresses* the importance of further steps by the Secretary-General towards improving budget presentations and making more accurate forecasts;

12. *Appreciates* the improved presentation by the Secretary-General of efficiency gains in peacekeeping budgets;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to achieve economies of scale within and between field missions without undermining their operational requirements and the implementation of their respective mandates and to report thereon in the context of the overview report;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-fifth session on measures to address the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the presentation of peacekeeping budgets and the management of peacekeeping accounts;

15. *Notes with concern* the significant amount of prior-period obligations cancelled by several missions, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General improve control over obligations;

II

Human resources

1. *Reaffirms* section VII of its resolution 61/276, and its resolution 63/250 of 24 December 2008;

2. *Decides* to revert to the establishment of minimum welfare and recreation standards, as described in paragraphs 62 to 82 of the report of the Secretary-General,[28] at the second part of its resumed sixty-fifth session;

3. *Also decides* to increase the level of compensation for death for all categories of uniformed personnel to 70,000 United States dollars;

4. *Expresses deep concern* about delays in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and requests the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to eliminate the existing backlog of death and disability claims pending for more than three months and to report on the progress made to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-fifth session;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as soon as possible, but not later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

6. *Reaffirms* its resolution 52/177 of 18 December 1997, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, accordingly, all uniformed personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations shall continue to be eligible for death and disability compensation during the entire period of their deployment;

III

Operational requirements

1. *Notes* that fuel is a major item of expenditure and that its management is vulnerable to serious risk of fraud and abuse;

2. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for field missions;

3. *Notes* the increase in aircraft rental costs, particularly for rotary wing aircraft, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve economies of scale and efficiencies in air operations through better planning and optimal use of available resources without undermining safety and operational requirements and rotation and troop deployment cycles;

4. *Underlines* the need for the United Nations to improve management of its ground transportation in order to achieve maximum operational efficiency, and urges the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts in this regard;

5. *Recalls* paragraph 72 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[43] and requests the Secretary-General to provide detailed information on the measures undertaken to mitigate the environmental impact of peacekeeping missions in the context of his next overview report;

6. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276;

7. *Stresses* the need for expedited and flexible procedures for the implementation of quick-impact projects with a view to ensuring the fulfilment of the mandate established in section XVIII of resolution 61/276;

IV

Conduct and discipline

1. *Recognizes* the shared responsibility, within their respective competencies, of United Nations organizations and agencies and troop-contributing countries to ensure that all personnel are held accountable for sexual exploitation and related offences committed while serving in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations;

2. *Underlines* the great importance it attaches to the elimination of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, calls for full implementation of the United Nations zero-tolerance policy, stresses the importance of the measures put in place in this regard, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen efforts for the prevention, prompt investigation, enforcement of disciplinary action and assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to prevent unsubstantiated allegations of misconduct from damaging the credibility of any United Nations peacekeeping operation and to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to maintain and restore the image and credibility of any peacekeeping mission, troop-contributing country or United Nations peacekeeping personnel in cases where allegations of misconduct are ultimately legally unproven;

4. *Strongly urges* Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice;

V

Other

Notes with concern the status of liabilities and reimbursements to troop-contributing and police-contributing countries for their troops, formed police units, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, emphasizes the importance of the full settlement of those liabilities, and in this regard urges all Member States to pay their assessed contributions on time, in full and without conditions;

VI

Global field support strategy

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

1. *Recognizes* the challenges faced by the Organization in providing logistical, administrative and information and communications technology support for peacekeeping operations, and expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Secretary-General to present an integrated approach to enable more timely mission start-up and deployment and to improve quality, efficiency and economy of scale in the delivery of services to field missions;

2. *Also recognizes* the need for timely mission start-up and deployment and to improve the quality and effectiveness of service delivery to field missions;

3. *Notes with interest* the overall concept of the global field support strategy, which outlines a broad and useful framework for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery to field missions and the better use of resources, including through the provision of common services;

4. *Underlines* the central role of Headquarters in strategic policymaking and oversight of relevant rules, regulations and procedures while seeking efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of support to field missions;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of preserving unity of command in missions at all levels as well as coherence in policy and strategy and clear command structures in the field, up to and including at Headquarters;

6. *Also emphasizes* the need for the Secretary-General to closely consult with Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, in the implementation of the global field support strategy in the light of the decisions taken in the present resolution;

7. *Further emphasizes* that the implementation of the global field support strategy will improve the operational effectiveness of field missions;

8. *Decides* that, if a decision of the Security Council relating to the start-up phase or expansion phase of peacekeeping operations results in the need for expenditure, the Secretary-General is authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to enter into commitments up to 100 million dollars from the available

balance of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and that the cumulative total of outstanding commitment authority in respect of the start-up or expansion phase of peacekeeping operations should not exceed the total level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund at any one time, and accordingly decides to amend the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations[44] by substituting the words "the balance of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, and not to exceed 100 million United States dollars" for the words "50 million United States dollars" in financial regulation 4.6 and by substituting the words "100 million dollars" for the words "50 million dollars" in financial regulation 4.8;

9. *Also decides* that, if a decision of the Security Council relating to the start-up phase or expansion phase of peacekeeping operations results in the need for expenditure, the Secretary-General is authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, to enter into commitments up to 50 million dollars of the available balance of the stores available from the Organization's strategic deployment stocks and draw upon these, with the drawings from the stocks to be replenished when the initial appropriation is received;

10. *Affirms* the authority of the Fifth Committee to fully review the administrative structures, the staffing levels, including the number and level of posts established through the exercise of commitment authority, at the time of the presentation of the budget, with a view to making adjustments as necessary;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals for a standardized funding model for the first year of peacekeeping operations for consideration by the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-fifth session, on the understanding that the model should not in any way derogate from the legislative role of the Assembly in the consideration and approval of budgets;

12. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General that global service packages will be configured and managed from the Global Service Centre at Brindisi and that regional service centres could in turn develop region-specific service packages;

13. *Recalls* its resolution 64/266 of 21 May 2010 and paragraph 101 of the report of the Advisory Committee,[43] and requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with troop-contributing countries, to further develop predefined modules and service packages to improve the quality and expedite the delivery of services to field missions, including civilian response capabilities;

14. *Recognizes* that delivering modularized service packages at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi is aimed at enhancing the operational effectiveness of field missions, and stresses the importance of proceeding in this regard;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further develop specific proposals in consultation with Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, on functions and resources to be transferred to the Global Service Centre, in the context of the budget of the United Nations Logistics Base, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, addressing the issues raised in paragraphs 108 to 110 of the report of the Advisory Committee, without prejudice to a decision of the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

16. *Stresses* that functions primarily involving interactions with Member States, particularly troop-contributing countries, will continue to be located at Headquarters;

17. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 60/121 A of 8 December 2005, 61/281 of 29 June 2007, 62/256 of 20 June 2008 and 63/291 of 30 June 2009, and decides to establish a regional service centre at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, with the functions proposed by the Secretary-General in his report;[40]

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[44] ST/SGB/2003/7.

18. *Recalls* paragraphs 119 and 120 of the report of the Advisory Committee and paragraph 79 of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the attainment of these projected benefits and to further identify subsequent annual benefits of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe;

19. *Notes* that the concentration of missions in Central and Eastern Africa provides an opportunity to optimize the use of air assets through, inter alia, the establishment of a transportation and movements integrated control centre responsible for the planning and movement of personnel and cargo, and requests the Secretary-General to further develop and operationalize the concept in close consultation with Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries;

20. *Recalls* paragraphs 55 and 142 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses that efforts to explore possibilities for economies and efficiencies in air operations should not undermine safety and operational requirements and rotation and troop deployment cycles;

21. *Stresses* the accountability and ultimate responsibility of Headquarters for the acquisition of air services and the provision of safety standards, bearing in mind current delegations of authority for procurement, without prejudice to any future decision that the General Assembly may take on this issue;

22. *Also stresses* that the establishment of a regional service centre must respect the principle of separate financial arrangements for missions and that its resources and the volume of its activities are scalable, reflecting the start-up, expansion, drawdown or closure of the field missions that it serves;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when developing budget proposals for the missions to be served by a regional service centre, to reflect the posts, positions and related costs of a regional service centre in the respective budget proposals, including the results-based budgeting framework;

24. *Stresses* that the staffing of the global and regional service centres will be achieved mainly through redeployments from the Department of Field Support at Headquarters and from field missions;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present more than one option for any future proposed regional service centre for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* that the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe will be a family duty station, effective 1 July 2011, contingent on and without prejudice to any future decision taken by the General Assembly on the designation of duty stations as well as the consideration of criteria, including financial and administrative, for designating duty stations as family or non-family;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an update on the implementation of the integrated human resources management framework to the General Assembly during its consideration of human resources management issues at its sixty-fifth session;

28. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consistency with the objectives of the global field support strategy, to take into account the risks involved in using single source or multifunctional contracts in developing further proposals related to logistics modules;

29. *Recalls* paragraph 159 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the global field support strategy;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with conducting an audit of the implementation of the global field support strategy and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-sixth session.

RESOLUTION 64/270

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/820, para.13)

64/270. Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XIV of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 and its resolution 62/231 of 22 December 2007,

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/286 of 30 June 2009,

Recalling further its resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2002 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, the latest of which was resolution 63/286,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base[45] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[46]

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility at Valencia, Spain;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[46] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and approves the amalgamation of four Tenant Units, namely, the Regional Aviation Safety Office, the Strategic Air Operations Centre, the Geographic Information System Centre and the Engineering Standards and Design Centre, as proposed by the Secretary-General;

4. *Also takes note* of paragraphs 24 and 51 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity, consisting of five international posts (one P-5, two P-4, two P-3) and one national General Service post;

5. *Further takes note* of paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to relocate the Field Central Review Board, consisting of three international posts (one P-4 and two P-3) and two national General Service posts, to the United Nations Logistics Base;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 50 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to approve fourteen new posts for the Standing Police Capacity, comprising one post at the P-5 level, three posts at the P-4 level, eight posts at the P-3 level and two posts at the Field Service level;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the management of the strategic deployment stocks in order to ensure that the United Nations Logistics Base issues items on a first-in, first-out basis to avoid possible deterioration and obsolescence of the stocks;

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[45] A/64/575 and A/64/698.

[46] A/64/660/Add.12.

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[47]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

10. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 68,170,600 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

Financing of the budget estimates

11. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 shall be financed as follows:

(*a*) The unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 4,844,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(*b*) The balance of 63,326,300 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(*c*) The estimated staff assessment income of 5,066,400 dollars, comprising the amount of 5,136,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and the decrease of 70,100 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (*b*) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

12. *Also decides* to consider at its sixty-fifth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

RESOLUTION 64/271

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/820, para. 13)

64/271. Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 48/226 A of 23 December 1993, 55/238 of 23 December 2000, 56/241 of 24 December 2001, 56/293 of 27 June 2002, 57/318 of 18 June 2003, 58/298 of 18 June 2004, 59/301 of 22 June 2005, 60/268 of 30 June 2006, 61/245 and 61/246 of 22 December 2006, 61/256 of 15 March 2007, 61/279 of 29 June 2007, 62/250 of 20 June 2008 and 63/287 of 30 June 2009, its decisions 48/489 of 8 July 1994, 49/469 of 23 December 1994 and 50/473 of 23 December 1995 and its other relevant resolutions,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the performance of the budget of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009[48] and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July

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[47] A/64/575

[48] A/64/611 and Add.1.

2010 to 30 June 2011,[49] the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive analysis of the Office of Military Affairs in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations[50] and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011,[51] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[52]

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping operation upon adoption of a relevant resolution of the Security Council, within thirty days for traditional peacekeeping operations and ninety days for complex peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing also the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

Mindful that the level of the support account should broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011[49] and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[51]

2. *Reaffirms* its role in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of human and financial resources and policies with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Further reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;

5. *Reaffirms* that the support account funds shall be used for the sole purpose of financing human resources and non-human resource requirements for backstopping and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarters, and that any changes in this limitation require the prior approval of the General Assembly;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of interaction and coordination with troop-contributing countries;

8. *Recalls* section I, paragraph 6, of resolution 55/238, paragraph 11 of resolution 56/241, paragraph 19 of resolution 61/279 and paragraph 22 of resolution 62/250, and requests the Secretary-General to make further concrete efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping;

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[49] A/64/697 and Add.1 and 2.

[50] A/64/572 and Corr.1.

[51] A/64/652.

[52] A/64/753.

9. *Reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

10. *Notes* that the overall benefits of the restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support remain to be fully assessed, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to enhance the capacity of the Organization to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations;

11. *Recognizes* the significant role of the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in contributing to peacekeeping operations, including their peacebuilding efforts, and the increase in the policing dimension in a number of operations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include an assessment of the level of the post of Police Adviser in the context of his report on the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;

13. *Emphasizes* that support functions should be scalable to the size and scope of peacekeeping operations;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to review the level of the support account on a regular basis, taking into consideration the number, size and complexity of peacekeeping operations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, and other relevant resolutions;

16. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[52] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

17. *Recalls its request* to the Secretary-General in section III, paragraph 3, of its resolution 61/275 of 29 June 2007;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to fill all vacancies in an expeditious manner;

19. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B of 7 June 1996;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

20. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the performance of the budget of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[48]

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

21. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 356,033,000 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011,[53] inclusive of the amount of 57,033,000 dollars for the enterprise resource planning project previously approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, including 1,241 continuing posts and 21 new temporary posts listed in annex I to the present resolution, and 134 continuing positions and 29 new general temporary assistance positions listed in annex II, as well as their related post and non-post requirements;

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[53] The amount for the financing of the support account does not include the 7,672,300 dollars for the financing of the United Nations Office to the African Union as provided for in resolution 64/288.

Financing of the budget estimates

22. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 shall be financed as follows:

(*a*) The unencumbered balance in the total amount of 1,959,200 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(*b*) The total amount of 7,094,800 dollars, comprising interest income of 2,383,000 dollars, other miscellaneous income of 1,379,400 dollars and cancellation of prior-period obligations of 3,332,400 dollars, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(*c*) The amount of 4,303,500 dollars representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(*d*) The balance of 342,675,500 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(*e*) The net estimated staff assessment income of 29,007,800 dollars, comprising the amount of 29,322,700 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and the decrease of 314,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, to be set off against the balance referred to in subparagraph (*d*) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

Annex I

A. Support account posts to be established for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Organizational unit		*Number of posts*	*Post level*	*Function*	*Status*
Department of Peacekeeping Operations					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front Office	1	P-4	Programme Officer	New
		1	P-4	Field Safety Officer	New
	Executive Office	1	P-2	Associate Administrative Officer	New
Office of Military Affairs	Office of the Military Adviser	1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section	1	P-3	Programme Officer	New
	Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service	1	P-5	Senior Policy Officer	New
	Police Division	1	P-4	Criminal Information Analysis Officer	New
	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General/Security Sector Reform Unit	1	P-3	Programme Officer	GTA conversion
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Partnerships Team	1	P-5	Senior Partnerships Liaison Officer, Brussels	New
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant, Brussels	New

Organizational unit		*Number of posts*	*Post level*	*Function*	*Status*
	Peacekeeping Best Practices Section	1	P-4	Civil Affairs Officer	New
	Subtotal	**11**			
Department of Field Support					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front Office	1	P-5	Senior Programme Officer	New
	Conduct and Discipline Unit	1	P-3	Programme and Coordination Officer	New
	Subtotal	**2**			
Department of Management					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Executive Office	1	P-3	Administrative Officer	New
Office of Programme, Planning, Budget and Accounts	Accounts Division	1	P-3	Finance Officer	New
	Peacekeeping Financing Division	1	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	New
Office of Human Resources Management	Human Resources Policy Service	1	P-4	Legal Officer, Nairobi	New
		1	P-3	Legal Officer, Nairobi	New
	Subtotal	**5**			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Internal Audit Division	United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia	1	P-5	Chief Resident Auditor	New
		1	P-3	Auditor	New
		1	NGS	Auditing Assistant	New
	Subtotal	**3**			
	Total	**21**			

Note: The specific assignment of the new posts for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/697) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/64/753).

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); NGS, National General Service; GTA, General Temporary Assistance.

B. Support account redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Redeployments

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of the Under-Secretary-General/Situation Centre

Redeployment of 1 post (P-5 Senior Security Coordination Officer) to the Office of the Chief of Staff

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Central Review Body

Redeployment of 4 posts (1 P-4 Human Resources Officer, 1 P-3 Human Resources Officer and 2 GS (OL) Human Resources Assistants) to the United Nations Logistics Base

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Specialist Support Service/Engineering Section

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Environmental Officer) to Office of the Director

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Resident Auditor) from the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigations Division

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Resident Investigator) from the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Reassignments

Department of Field Support/Office of the Under-Secretary-General/Office of the Assistant Secretary-General

Reassignment of 1 post (P-4 Administrative Management Officer) to the Audit and Board of Inquiry Team (P-4 Board of Inquiry Officer)

Reclassifications

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of the Under-Secretary-General/Public Affairs Section

Reclassification of 1 post (P-2 Associate Public Affairs Officer to P-3 Public Affairs Officer)

Department of Management/Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts/Peacekeeping Financing Division

Reclassification of 1 post (P-3 Finance and Budget Officer to P-4 Finance and Budget Officer)

Reclassification of 1 post (P-4 Finance and Budget Officer to P-5 Chief of Section)

Department of Management/Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts/Treasury

Reclassification of 1 post (P-3 Cashier to P-4 Cashier)

Annex II

Support account general temporary assistance positions to be established for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*[a]	*Status*
Department of Peacekeeping Operations					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front Office	1	P-4	Organizational Resilience Officer	New
		—	8 months P-4	Field Safety Officer	New
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
	Executive Office	—	4 months P-3	Administrative Officer	—
		—	4 months GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	—
	Public Affairs Section	1	P-3	Internal Communications Officer	New
Office of Operations	Africa I Division	1	P-4	Coordination Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	Continuation

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*[a]	*Status*
	Africa II Division	1	D-1	Principal Officer	New
		1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer	New
		1	P-3	Political Affairs Officer	New
		1	P-3	Military Maritime Officer	New
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service	1	P-3	Corrections Officer	New
		1	P-4	Judicial Officer	New
Office of Military Affairs	Current Military Operations Service	1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
	Military Planning Section	1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Peacekeeping Best Practices Section	2	P-3	Coordination Officer	Continuation
		1	P-4	Child Protection Adviser	Continuation
	Integrated Training Service	1	P-4	Training Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Training Officer	Continuation
		2	P-4	Training Coordination Officer	New
	Partnerships Team	1	P-5	Senior Coordination Officer	Continuation
		1	P-4	Coordination Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	**24**			
Department of Field Support					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front Office	1	D-1	Team Leader	New
		1	P-5	Senior Support Officer	New
		1	P-4	Planning Officer	New
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
Field Personnel Division	Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section	12	P-3	Occupational Group Manager	Continuation
		4	GS (OL)	Occupational Group Assistant	Continuation
	Quality Assurance and Information Management Section	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer	Continuation
Logistics Support Division	Air Transport Section	1	P-3	Air Transport Officer	Continuation
	Specialist Support Service	1	P-3	Asset Management Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Water Engineer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Boundary Analyst	New
	Subtotal	**25**			

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*[a]	*Status*
Department of Management					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Headquarters Committee on Contracts	1	GS (OL)	Training and Analysis Assistant	Continuation
		1	P-4	Capacity Development Officer	Continuation
Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	Financial Information Operations Service	1	P-2	Information Systems Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Information Systems Assistant	Continuation
		1	P-4	Information Systems Officer	Continuation
	Accounts Division	1	P-4	Policy Guidance and Training Officer	Continuation
		1	P-4	Strategic Deployment Stocks Officer	Continuation
		3	GS (OL)	Finance Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Benefits Assistant	New
	Treasury	1	P-3	Finance Officer	Continuation
		1	P-2	Associate Finance Officer	New
	Peacekeeping Financing Division	1	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	Continuation
Office of Human Resources Management	Strategic Planning and Staffing Division	—	6 months P-4	Human Resources Officer	Continuation
	Human Resources Information Systems Section (New York)	1	P-4	Data Warehouse Project Manager	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	IMIS Help Desk Assistant	Continuation
	Human Resources Information Systems Section (Bangkok)	1	P-4	Chief, Inspira Centre of Excellence	Continuation
		1	P-3	Career Portal Analyst	Continuation
		1	P-3	Development and Production Support Analyst	Continuation
		1	P-2	Associate Applications Support Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Database Administrator	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		6	GS (OL)	Customer Support Representative	Continuation
		1	GS (PL)	Customer Support Representative	Continuation
	Learning, Development and Human Resources	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Human Resources Officer	Continuation

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*[a]	*Status*
	Services Division	1	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant	Continuation
	Human Resources Policy Service	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
		1	P-2	Legal Officer	Continuation
Office of Central Support Services	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	1	P-3	Administrative Officer	Continuation
	Procurement Division	3	GS (OL)	Procurement Assistant	Continuation
		1	P-3	Procurement Officer	New
		2	P-3	Procurement Officer	New
	Facilities and Commercial Services Division	1	P-2	Associate Records Management Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Office Space Planning Officer	Continuation
	Subtotal	**44**			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Investigations Division	New York	1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		3	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Office Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Information Technology Assistant	Continuation
Investigations Division	Nairobi	1	D-1	Deputy Director	Continuation
		1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		3	P-4	Investigators	Continuation
		6	P-3	Investigators	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		3	GS (OL)	Investigation Assistant	Continuation
Investigations Division	Vienna	1	D-1	Deputy Director	Continuation
		1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		7	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	GS (PL)	Investigation Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Investigation Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Information Technology Assistant	Continuation
Investigations Division	UNOCI	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
	UNMIS	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*[a]	*Status*
		2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
	MINUSTAH	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
	MONUC	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	UNMIL	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
Internal Audit Division	New York	1	P-4	Information and Communications Technology Auditor	New
	UNSOA	1	P-4	Auditor	New
	Subtotal	**53**			
Executive Office of the Secretary-General		—	6 months GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		—	6 months GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	—			
Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services		1	P-4	Case Officer	New
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	New
	Subtotal	**2**			
Ethics Office		1	P-3	Ethics Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	**2**			
Office of Legal Affairs					
General Legal Division		1	P-4	Legal Officer	Continuation
Office of the Legal Counsel		—	6 months P-4	Legal Officer	New
	Subtotal	**1**			
Office of Information and Communications Technology					
Infrastructure Management Service		1	P-4	Information Systems Officer	Continuation
		4	P-3	Information Systems Officer	Continuation
		2	GS (OL)	Information Systems Assistant	Continuation
Field Systems Service		2	P-3	Information Systems Assistant	Continuation
		2	P-4	Project Manager	Continuation
	Subtotal	**11**			

Organizational unit	*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*[a]	*Status*
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	P-4	Administrative Officer	New
Subtotal	**1**			
Total	**163**	**positions (of which 29 are new)** **and 40 person-months** **(positions of less than 12 months duration)**[b]		

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); NGS, National General Service; MONUC, United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMIS, United Nations Mission in the Sudan; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; UNSOA, United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia.

[a] The specific assignment of the general temporary assistance positions is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/697) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/64/753).

[b] Person-months are indicated in the column titled "position level".

RESOLUTION 64/272

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/821, para. 6)

64/272. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Operation in Burundi[54] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[55]

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Burundi as at 30 April 2010, including the credits in the amount of 26.3 million United States dollars;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[55] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the Operation;[54]

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Burundi in the amount of 9,523,300 dollars as at 30 April 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2007, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

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[54] A/64/610.

[55] A/64/650.

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Operation in the amount of 9,523,300 dollars as at 30 April 2010 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Operation shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations";

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi".

RESOLUTION 64/273

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/822, para. 6)

64/273. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[56] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[57]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for an initial period of twelve months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 1924 (2010) of 27 May 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/289 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.1 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with

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[56] A/64/584 and Corr.1 and A/64/673 and Corr.1.

[57] A/64/660/Add.7.

concern that only forty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Operation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give consideration to making the fullest possible use of the facilities at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

11. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[57] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

12. *Decides* to establish five additional National Officer posts and six additional national General Service posts in the Medical Services Section;

13. *Emphasizes* the continuing efforts of the Facilitator of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and his Special Representative in supporting the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire;

14. *Notes* the financial situation of the "Programme de sortie de crise" of the United Nations Development Programme in support of the Facilitator and his representative, and in this regard urges Member States to provide the "Programme de sortie de crise" with voluntary contributions;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Operation against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Operation;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

18. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[58]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

19. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire the amount of 514,490,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of the amount of 485,078,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 24,909,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,502,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

20. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 514,490,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, at a monthly rate of 42,874,200 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

21. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 13,222,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,800,200 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 2,062,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 360,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 7,016,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

23. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 7,016,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Further decides* that the increase of 47,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 7,016,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

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[58] A/64/584 and Corr.1.

27. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire".

RESOLUTION 64/274

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/823, para. 6)

64/274. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[59] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[60]

Recalling Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 1930 (2010) of 15 June 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 15 December 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/290 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[61]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 13.4 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with

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[59] A/64/533 and A/64/629.

[60] A/64/660/Add.5.

[61] S/1994/647.

concern that only fifty-five Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of the facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[60] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Decides* to apply a vacancy factor of 5 per cent for international staff and 2 per cent for national staff;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[62]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 59,759,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 56,325,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,907,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 525,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

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[62] A/64/533.

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 18,954,592 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 34,304,608 dollars at a monthly rate of 2,858,717 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,838,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,555,700 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 240,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 42,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 517,502 dollars for the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in its resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 517,502 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Also decides* that the increase of 76,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 517,502 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2009, that one third of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 314,186 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

24. *Decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2009, that the prorated share of other income in the amount of 111,812 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

25. *Also decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

26. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

27. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

28. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

RESOLUTION 64/275

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/824, para. 6)

64/275. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[63] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[64]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999 and 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999 regarding, respectively, the deployment to the region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of military liaison personnel and the establishment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided to extend the deployment of the Mission until 30 June 2010, decided that, as of 1 July 2010, the Mission would be known as the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and that the Stabilization Mission would be deployed until 30 June 2011, and authorized the continuation until that date of up to 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units,

Recalling also its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/291 of 30 June 2009,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions

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[63] A/64/583 and A/64/670.

[64] A/64/660/Add.8.

outstanding in the amount of 155.1 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-nine Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* about the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the use of the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, has been cost-effective and has resulted in savings for the United Nations, and welcomes the expansion of the logistics hub to provide logistical support to peacekeeping operations in the region and to contribute further to their enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, taking into account the ongoing efforts in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

11. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[64] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[65]

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[65] A/64/583.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,447,734,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 1,365,000,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 70,069,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 12,665,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 682,500,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010 at a monthly rate of 113,750,000 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the amount of 15,228,050 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010;

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 70,069,600 dollars for the support account and the amount of 12,665,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

20. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the amount of 6,814,900 dollars, for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, comprising the prorated share of 5,801,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 1,013,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 51,863,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in its resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

22. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 51,863,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Also decides* that the decrease of 16,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 51,863,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the

United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General, at the earliest opportunity, to submit the revised budget for the Mission to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-fifth session;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

RESOLUTION 64/276

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/825, para. 6)

64/276. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[66] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[67]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1704 (2006) of 25 August 2006, by which the Council decided to establish a follow-on mission in Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, for an initial period of six months, with the intention to renew it for further periods, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1912 (2010) of 26 February 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 26 February 2011,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/249 A of 22 December 2006 and 61/249 B of 2 April 2007 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/292 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 22.4 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-four Member States have paid their assessed contributions in

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[66] A/64/617 and A/64/686.

[67] A/64/660/Add.11.

full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[67] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Takes note* of paragraph 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

12. *Also takes note* of paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish nineteen posts in the Office of the Police Commissioner (one P-5, five P-4, eleven P-3, one P-2, one Field Service);

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the steps necessary to facilitate the acceleration of the recruitment process and improve incumbency levels in the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[68]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

17. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste the amount of 218,804,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 206,311,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 10,580,500

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[68] A/64/617.

dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,912,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

18. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 144,567,325 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 26 February 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

19. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 6,939,945 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,260,004 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 578,786 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 101,155 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 74,237,275 dollars for the period from 27 February to 30 June 2011 at a monthly rate of 18,233,716 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

21. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,563,755 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,214,596 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 297,214 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 51,945 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 6,779,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2008, as set out in its resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

23. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 6,779,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Also decides* that the increase of 662,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 6,779,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

27. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste".

RESOLUTION 64/277

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/826, para. 6)

64/277. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[69] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[70]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the last of which was resolution 1798 (2008) of 30 January 2008, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 July 2008,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1827 (2008) of 30 July 2008, by which the Council terminated the mandate of the Mission effective 31 July 2008,

Recalling further its resolution 55/237 of 23 December 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/257 B of 30 June 2009,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 7.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seventy-six Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[70] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[69]

5. *Also takes note* of the unencumbered balance and other income in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea in the amount of 9,361,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009;

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[69] A/64/586 and Corr.1.

[70] A/64/660/Add.1.

6. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 16,495,400 dollars as at 30 April 2010 from the balance of credits in the amount of 14,736,400 dollars due to Member States in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2008 and the balance of credits in the amount of 1,759,000 dollars due to Member States in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

7. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 6 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

8. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 16,495,400 dollars as at 30 April 2010 from the balance of credits in the amount of 14,736,400 dollars due to Member States in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2008 and the balance of credits in the amount of 1,759,000 dollars due to Member States in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 6 above;

9. *Also decides* to defer until its sixty-fifth session a decision on the treatment of the amount of 7,602,600 dollars, representing the remaining balance of credits due to Member States for the period ended 30 June 2009, and requests the Secretary-General to report to it at the second part of its resumed sixty-fifth session on the updated financial position of the Mission;

10. *Further decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea".

RESOLUTION 64/278

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/774/Add.1, para. 6)

64/278. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti,[71] the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission[72] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[73]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1892 (2009) of 13 October 2009, by which the Council decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 6,940 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 2,211 police and extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2010,

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[71] A/64/554.

[72] A/64/764.

[73] A/64/660/Add.16.

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1908 (2010) of 19 January 2010, by which the Council endorsed the increase in the overall force levels of the Mission to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts and decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 3,711 police,

Recalling its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 64/264 of 13 May 2010,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 83.7 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-two Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of the facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[73] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Takes note* of paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to revert to the issue of reclassification of existing posts in the context of the proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

12. *Also takes note* of paragraphs 21 and 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[71]

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010

17. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010 in a total amount not exceeding 380 million dollars for the operation of the Mission;

Financing of the commitment authority

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 221,666,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

19. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,794,900 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2010;

20. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 158,333,300 dollars for the period from 16 October to 31 December 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision by the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

21. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,425,000 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the period from 16 October to 31 December 2010;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

22. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 23,041,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, comprising 19,514,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,527,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

23. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 23,041,700 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

24. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,898,000 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 1,615,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 282,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

25. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 9,038,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

26. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 9,038,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 25 above;

27. *Decides* that the increase in the estimated staff assessment income of 167,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 9,038,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 25 and 26 above;

28. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

29. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

30. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

RESOLUTION 64/279

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/827, para. 6)

64/279. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[74] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[75]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling also its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/295 of 30 June 2009,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Mindful also of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 57 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-nine Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

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[74] A/64/604 and A/64/661.

[75] A/64/660/Add.6.

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[75] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[76]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 50,770,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 47,874,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,452,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 443,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 50,770,100 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

17. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 4,796,600 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,558,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 203,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 35,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above,

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[76] A/64/604.

their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 38,622,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 38,622,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Further decides* that the increase of 16,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 38,622,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

RESOLUTION 64/280

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/828, para. 6)

64/280. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia,[77] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[78] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the programme evaluation of the performance and the achievement of results by the Mission,[79]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement in Liberia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of twelve months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1885 (2009) of 15 September 2009, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2010,

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[77] A/64/601 and A/64/647.

[78] A/64/660/Add.9.

[79] A/64/712.

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/296 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 41.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-nine Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give consideration to making the fullest possible use of facilities at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

11. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[78] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[79] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[80]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

17. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 555,770,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 524 million dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 26,906,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,863,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

18. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 138,942,550 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

19. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 3,855,525 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,201,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 556,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 97,275 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 416,827,650 dollars for the period from 1 October 2010 to 30 June 2011, at a monthly rate of 46,314,183 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

21. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 11,566,575 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 9,603,900 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,670,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 291,825 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 23,809,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the

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[80] A/64/601.

levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

23. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 23,809,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Also decides* that the decrease of 172,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 23,809,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

27. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia".

RESOLUTION 64/281

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/829, para. 6)

64/281. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[81] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[82]

Recalling Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 1899 (2009) of 16 December 2009,

Recalling also its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/297 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[81] A/64/536 and Corr.1 and A/64/630.

[82] A/64/660/Add.4.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 13.5 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[82] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Decides* to apply a vacancy rate of 11 per cent for international staff and a vacancy rate of 4 per cent for national staff;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[83]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 50,702,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 47,806,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,452,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 443,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 50,702,600 dollars at a monthly rate of 4,225,217 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011 as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

18. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 1,631,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,393,000 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 203,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 35,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,933,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,933,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Further decides* that the increase of 69,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,933,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

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[83] A/64/536 and Corr.1.

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

RESOLUTION 64/282

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/830),[84] by a recorded vote of 131 to 2, with one abstention, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire

64/282. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[85] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86]

Recalling Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 1884 (2009) of 27 August 2009, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2010,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/298 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008 and 63/298,

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[84] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored by Yemen (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

[85] A/64/542, and A/64/641 and Corr.1.

[86] A/64/660/Add.14 and Corr.1.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the Force as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 45.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-seven Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265 and 63/298;

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265 and 63/298;

6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

7. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

8. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

9. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

12. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

13. *Decides* to apply a delayed deployment factor of 20 per cent for military contingents;

14. *Also decides* to apply a vacancy rate of 22 per cent for international staff and a vacancy rate of 16 per cent for national staff;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of resolution 52/237, paragraph 11 of resolution 53/227, paragraph 14 of resolution 54/267, paragraph 14 of resolution 55/180 A, paragraph 15 of resolution 55/180 B, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 A, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 B, paragraph 14 of resolution 57/325, paragraph 13 of resolution 58/307, paragraph 13 of resolution 59/307, paragraph 17 of resolution 60/278, paragraph 21 of resolution 61/250 A, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 B, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 C, paragraph 21 of resolution 62/265 and paragraph 19 of resolution 63/298, stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[87]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

20. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 550,149,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 518,710,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 26,626,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,812,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

21. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 91,691,566 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

22. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 2,264,350 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,832,750 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 367,433 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 64,167 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 458,457,834 dollars for the period from 1 September 2010 to 30 June 2011 at a monthly rate of 45,845,783 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

24. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 23

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[87] A/64/542.

above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 11,321,750 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 9,163,750 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,837,167 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 320,833 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

25. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 101,748,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

26. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 101,748,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 25 above;

27. *Also decides* that the decrease of 336,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 101,748,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 25 and 26 above;

28. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

29. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

30. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

RESOLUTION 64/283

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/831, para. 6)

64/283. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[88] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[89]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for an initial period of six months as from

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[88] A/64/566 and A/64/632.

[89] A/64/660/Add.3

24 March 2005, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1919 (2010) of 29 April 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2011,

Recalling also its resolution 59/292 of 21 April 2005 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/273 B of 30 June 2009,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Trust Fund in Support of the Peace Process in the Sudan,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 52.7 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-seven Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the use of the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, has been cost-effective and has resulted in savings for the United Nations, and welcomes the expansion of the logistics hub to provide logistical support to peacekeeping operations in the region and to contribute further to their enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, taking into account the ongoing efforts in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

11. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[89] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

12. *Reaffirms* section XX of resolution 61/276, and encourages the Secretary-General, where feasible, to enhance regional and inter-mission cooperation with a view to achieving greater synergies in the use of the resources of the Organization and the implementation of mandates of the missions, while bearing in mind that individual missions are responsible for the preparation and implementation of their own budgets and for controlling their own assets and logistical operations;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that future budget submissions contain sufficient information, explanation and justification of the proposed resource requirements relating to operational costs in order to allow Member States to take well-informed decisions;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

17. *Notes* that resource requirements related to support by the Mission for the referendums in Southern Sudan and Abyei have yet to be determined and that no provision for them has been included in the budget for 2010/11, and decides to revert to this issue, as required, during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly to allocate the necessary resources;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

18. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[90]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

19. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan the amount of 994,880,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 938,000,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 48,172,800 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 8,707,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

20. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 829,066,833 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 April 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

21. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 25,009,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 21,104,917 dollars

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[90] A/64/566.

approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,323,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 580,583 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 165,813,367 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2011, at a monthly rate of 82,906,683 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in its resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

23. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 5,001,850 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,220,983 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 664,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 116,117 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

24. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 48,487,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

25. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 48,487,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 24 above;

26. *Also decides* that the increase of 2,243,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 48,487,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 24 and 25 above;

27. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

28. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

29. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan".

RESOLUTION 64/284

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/832, para. 6)

64/284. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[91] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[92]

Recalling Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1920 (2010) of 30 April 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2011,

Recalling also its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/300 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 44.5 million United States dollars, representing some 6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only ninety-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

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[91] A/64/602 and A/64/636.

[92] A/64/660/Add.2.

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[92] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[93]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 60,605,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 57,130,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,942,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 531,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

15. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 50,504,420 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 April 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

16. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,245,170 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,006,750 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 203,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 35,420 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 10,100,880 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2011, at a monthly rate of 5,050,442 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

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[93] A/64/602.

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 449,030 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 401,350 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 40,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 7,080 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 1,638,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

20. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 1,638,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Also decides* that the increase of 46,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,638,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

RESOLUTION 64/285

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/833, para. 6)

64/285. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[94] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[95]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of twelve months as from 31 July 2007, and its subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1881 (2009) of 30 July 2009, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 31 July 2010,

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[94] A/64/579 and Corr.1 and A/64/685.

[95] A/64/660/Add.13.

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/258 B of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 139.6 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Operation;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the use of the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, has been cost-effective and has resulted in savings for the United Nations, and welcomes the expansion of the logistics hub to provide logistical support to peacekeeping operations in the region and to contribute further to their enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, taking into account the ongoing efforts in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

11. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[95] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that all personnel adhere fully to the security procedures in place;

13. *Reaffirms* section XX of resolution 61/276, and encourages the Secretary-General, where feasible, to enhance regional and inter-mission cooperation with a view to achieving greater synergies in the use of the resources of the Organization and the implementation of the mandates of the missions, while bearing in mind that individual missions are responsible for the preparation and implementation of their own budgets and for controlling their own assets and logistical operations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that future budget submissions contain sufficient information, explanation and justification of the proposed resource requirements relating to operational costs in order to allow Member States to take well-informed decisions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Operation against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Operation;

18. *Stresses* the importance of strengthened accountability in the Organization and of ensuring greater accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States, inter alia, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates on procurement and the related use of financial and human resources, as well as the provision of necessary information on procurement-related matters to enable Member States to make well-informed decisions;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all procurement projects for the Organization are in full compliance with relevant resolutions;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

20. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[96]

21. *Decides* to reduce the appropriation of 1,499,710,000 dollars approved for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 under the terms of its resolution 62/232 B of 20 June 2008 by the amount of 8,430,800 dollars, to 1,491,279,200 dollars, equal to expenditures incurred by the Operation during the same period;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

22. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 1,917,751,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of 1,808,127,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 92,842,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 16,781,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

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[96] A/64/579 and Corr.1.

Financing of the appropriation

23. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 159,812,584 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

24. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,416,825 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,664,350 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 640,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 111,875 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

25. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,757,938,416 dollars for the period from 1 August 2010 to 30 June 2011, at a monthly rate of 159,812,584 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

26. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 25 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 37,585,075 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 29,307,850 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 7,046,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 1,230,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

27. *Decides* to set off the other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in the total amount of 130,922,300 dollars, against the shortfall in apportionment of 191 569,200 dollars for the same period;

28. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 60,646,900 dollars, representing the difference between the shortfall in apportionment of 191,569,200 dollars and the other income of 130,922,300 dollars, for the period ended 30 June 2009;

29. *Further decides* that the increase of 2,850,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be set off against the apportionment of 60,646,900 dollars referred to in paragraph 28 above;

30. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

31. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

32. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

33. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur".

RESOLUTION 64/286

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/834, para. 6)

64/286. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad,[97] the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission[98] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[99]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1778 (2007) of 25 September 2007, by which the Council established in Chad and the Central African Republic a multidimensional presence, including a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1923 (2010) of 25 May 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2010, decided to reduce the military component of the Mission to 2,200 military personnel and called upon the Secretary-General to complete withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components, other than those required for the Mission's liquidation, by 31 December 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 62/233 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/274 B of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007 and 64/269 of 24 June 2010, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad as at 30 April 2009, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 48.8 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only thirty-five Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

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[97] A/64/556.

[98] A/64/783.

[99] A/64/660/Add.15.

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of the facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the use of the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, has been cost-effective and has resulted in savings for the United Nations, and welcomes the expansion of the logistics hub to provide logistical support to peacekeeping operations in the region and to contribute further to their enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, taking into account the ongoing efforts in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

11. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[99] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

12. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

13. *Reaffirms* section XX of resolution 61/276, and encourages the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and other United Nations missions in the region to continue, where possible, the efforts to achieve greater synergies, while bearing in mind that individual missions are responsible for the preparation and implementation of their own budgets and for controlling their own assets and logistical operations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276 and 64/269;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[97]

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010

18. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010 in a total amount not exceeding 215 million dollars for the operation of the Mission;

Financing of the commitment authority

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 184,949,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

20. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,737,000 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

21. *Further decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad the amount of 13,030,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, comprising 11,036,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,994,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

22. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 13,030,800 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

23. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,073,400 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 913,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 159,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

24. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 31,270,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

25. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 31,270,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 24 above;

26. *Also decides* that the decrease of 31,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 31,270,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 24 and 25 above;

27. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

28. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

29. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad".

RESOLUTION 64/287

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/553/Add.1, para. 6)

64/287. Financing of support to the African Union Mission in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of support of the African Union Mission in Somalia[100] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[101]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, by which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to its further decision by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1910 (2010) of 28 January 2010, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package to the Mission until 31 January 2011,

Recalling further its resolution 64/107 of 10 December 2009 on the financing of support to the African Union Mission in Somalia,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the Mission,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the logistical support package;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the use of the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, has been cost-effective and has resulted in savings for the United Nations, and welcomes the expansion of the logistics hub to provide logistical support to peacekeeping operations in the region and to contribute further to their enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, taking into account the ongoing efforts in this regard;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[101] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

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[100] A/64/644.

[101] A/64/754.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and transparency with regard to the use of United Nations resources, bearing in mind the specific nature of the support package;

5. *Takes note* of paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee;[101]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the support provided to the African Union Mission in Somalia the amount of 184,866,900 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of the amount of 174,318,200 dollars for the maintenance of the entity, 8,933,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,614,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

7. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 107,839,025 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 31 January 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

8. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,188,376 dollars, representing the staff assessment income of 1,681,517 dollars approved for the entity, the prorated share of 431,492 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 75,367 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

9. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 77,027,875 dollars for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2011 at a monthly rate of 15,405,575 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated by the General Assembly in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate;

10. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,563,124 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,201,083 dollars approved for the entity, the prorated share of 308,208 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 53,833 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

11. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the entity, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 11,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2008, in accordance with the levels updated by the General Assembly in resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2008 as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

12. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the entity, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 11,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2008, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)".

RESOLUTION 64/288

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/64/835, para. 6)

64/288. Financing of the United Nations Office to the African Union

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/310 of 14 September 2009 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Reaffirming the need to pursue and further strengthen the ongoing measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations and African Union cooperation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Office to the African Union[102] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[103]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[102]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[103] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Decides* to approve the amount of 10,172,500 United States dollars, comprising 8,875,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 under the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,296,600 dollars under the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

Financing of the budget estimates

4. *Approves* the amount of 7,672,300 dollars for the United Nations Office to the African Union to be funded from the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount proposed for the budget for the support account for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[104]

5. *Decides* to prorate the amount in paragraph 4 above among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

6. *Also decides* to reduce by 3,903,100 dollars the amount proposed for the financing of support to the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[105]

7. *Further decides* to reduce by 6,872,500 dollars the amount proposed for the budget for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[106]

8. *Approves* the establishment of two new posts (1 Assistant Secretary-General and 1 P-4) and the abolition of one post at the P-3 level (United Nations Liaison Office) under

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[102] A/64/762.

[103] A/64/792.

[104] See A/64/697.

[105] See A/64/644.

[106] See A/64/685.

section 1 (Overall policymaking, direction and coordination) of the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

9. *Decides* to appropriate a total amount of 187,100 dollars under the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011 under section 1 (Overall policymaking, direction and coordination) (156,700 dollars), and under section 36 (Staff assessment) (30,400 dollars), to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment); the provision would represent a charge against the contingency fund;

10. *Also decides* to consider at its sixty-fifth session the financing arrangements for the United Nations Office to the African Union, under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations", in the context of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

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A. Elections and appointments

64/405. Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

B[1]

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (*b*) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolution 57/20 of 19 November 2002, elected BOTSWANA and PARAGUAY as members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to fill two remaining seats for a six-year term of office beginning on 21 June 2010.

C

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2010, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (*b*) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolution 57/20 of 19 November 2002, elected GEORGIA as a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the remaining term of office of BELARUS,[2] beginning in June 2011, on the first day of the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

As a result, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following sixty Member States: ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,** ARMENIA,* AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,** BAHRAIN,* BENIN,* BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),* BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,* CAMEROON,* CANADA,* CHILE,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CZECH REPUBLIC,** EGYPT,* EL SALVADOR,* FIJI,** FRANCE,* GABON,** GEORGIA,** GERMANY,* GREECE,* HONDURAS,* INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** ITALY,** JAPAN,* JORDAN,** KENYA,** LATVIA,* MALAYSIA,* MALTA,* MAURITIUS,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,* NAMIBIA,* NIGERIA,** NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SENEGAL,* SINGAPORE,* SOUTH AFRICA,* SPAIN,** SRI LANKA,* THAILAND,** TURKEY,** UGANDA,** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).**

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* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-sixth session of the Commission in 2013.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-ninth session of the Commission in 2016.

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[1] Decision 64/405, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/405 A.

[2] See A/64/896.

64/406. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

B[3]

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2010, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 1 of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, rule 92 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 16 of its decision 34/401, declared BELARUS elected as a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for the remaining term of office of CROATIA,[4] beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2011.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed of the following fifty-eight members: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA,** ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,** BAHAMAS,* BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,* BELGIUM,** BENIN,* BRAZIL,** CANADA,** CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CONGO,* COSTA RICA,* CUBA,* CZECH REPUBLIC,** FIJI,* FINLAND,* FRANCE,** GABON,** GERMANY,** GUINEA,* HUNGARY,* INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ISRAEL,* ITALY,* JAPAN,** KAZAKHSTAN,* KENYA,** LESOTHO,** MALAYSIA,** MALI,* MAURITANIA,** MAURITIUS,* MEXICO,* MONACO,* MOZAMBIQUE,** NETHERLANDS,* NIGER,* PAKISTAN,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** ROMANIA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,* SERBIA,* SOMALIA,* SPAIN,* SWITZERLAND,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,** TUNISIA,* TUVALU,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY** and ZAMBIA.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

64/407. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

B[5]

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chairs of the regional groups concerned, of NIGERIA, PANAMA and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2010, to fill three of the four remaining vacancies.[6]

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[3] Decision 64/406, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/406 A.

[4] See A/64/869.

[5] Decision 64/407, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/407 A.

[6] See A/64/107. One vacancy remains to be filled from the Group of Eastern European States for a member whose term of office would begin on the date of appointment and expire on 31 December 2012.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following twenty Member States:[6] ARGENTINA,* AUSTRIA,* CHINA,* CONGO,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** FRANCE,** GERMANY,*** JAPAN,* KENYA,* MALAYSIA,** MEXICO,** MOZAMBIQUE,** NIGERIA,*** PANAMA,*** PHILIPPINES,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,*** TUNISIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

64/408. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B[7]

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[8] appointed Mr. Anupam Ray as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 16 March 2010 and ending on 31 December 2010, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Nagesh Singh.

C

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2010, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Akira Sugiyama as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a term of office beginning on 1 August 2010 and ending on 31 December 2010, as a result of the resignation of Ms. Misako Kaji.[9]

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Ms. Aïcha AFIFI (*Morocco*),** Ms. Renata ARCHINI (*Italy*),** Ms. Jasminka DINIĆ (*Croatia*),*** Mr. Jorge FLORES CALLEJAS (*Honduras*),* Mr. Imtiaz HUSSAIN (*Pakistan*),* Mr. Vladimir A. IOSIFOV (*Russian Federation*),** Mr. Collen V. KELAPILE (*Botswana*),*** Mr. Jerry KRAMER (*Canada*),* Mr. Peter MADDENS (*Belgium*),* Ms. Susan M. MCLURG (*United States of America*),** Mr. Stafford O. NEIL (*Jamaica*),*** Mr. Anupam RAY (*India*),* Mr. Akira SUGIYAMA (*Japan*),* Mr. Mohammad Mustafa TAL (*Jordan*),*** Mr. Alejandro TORRES LÉPORI (*Argentina*)** and Ms. Nonye UDO (*Nigeria*).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

64/409. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B[10]

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 3 June 2010, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Andrei V. Kovalenko as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on

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[7] Decision 64/408, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/408 A.

[8] See A/64/524/Add.1, para. 3.

[9] See A/64/101/Add.2.

[10] Decision 64/409, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/409 A.

3 June 2010 and ending on 31 December 2011, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Vyacheslav A. Logutov.[11]

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Andrzej T. ABRASZEWSKI (*Poland*),*** Mr. Joseph ACAKPO-SATCHIVI (*Benin*),* Mr. Meshal AL-MANSOUR (*Kuwait*),*** Mr. Abdelmalek BOUHEDDOU (*Algeria*),* Mr. Elmi Ahmed DUALEH (*Somalia*),*** Mr. Gordon ECKERSLEY (*Australia*),* Mr. Bernardo GREIVER DEL HOYO (*Uruguay*),* Mr. Luis Mariano HERMOSILLO SOSA (*Mexico*),* Mr. Ihor V. HUMENNY (*Ukraine*),*** Mr. Andrei V. KOVALENKO (*Russian Federation*),** Mr. Richard MOON (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Mr. PARK Hae-yun (*Republic of Korea*),** Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes RAMOS (*Portugal*),* Ms. Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*),** Ms. Lisa P. SPRATT (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Shigeki SUMI (*Japan*),*** Mr. Courtney H. WILLIAMS (*Jamaica*)** and Mr. WU Gang (*China*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

64/412. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

B[12]

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2010, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Yevgeny V. Afanasiev as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on 16 July 2010 and ending on 31 December 2012, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Vladimir Morozov.[13]

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Kingston Papie RHODES (*Sierra Leone*),* Chair; Mr. Wolfgang STÖCKL (*Germany*),*** Vice-Chair; Mr. Yevgeny V. AFANASIEV (*Russian Federation*),** Mr. Daasebre Oti BOATENG (*Ghana*),* Mr. Fatih BOUAYAD-AGHA (*Algeria*),** Mr. Shamsher M. CHOWDHURY (*Bangladesh*),** Mr. Minoru ENDO (*Japan*),*** Mr. Guillermo Enrique GONZÁLEZ (*Argentina*),* Ms. Lucretia MYERS (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Gilberto PARANHOS VELLOSO (*Brazil*),*** Ms. Anita SZLAZAK (*Canada*),* Mr. Gian Luigi VALENZA (*Italy*),*** Mr. WANG Xiaochu (*China*),** Mr. Eugeniusz WYZNER (*Poland*)* and Mr. El Hassane ZAHID (*Morocco*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

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[11] See A/64/102/Rev.1/Add.1.

[12] Decision 64/412, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/412 A.

[13] See A/64/105/Add.1.

64/415. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

B[14]

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2010, the General Assembly, having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 2 June 2010, transmitting a letter dated 25 May 2010 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994,[15] and taking note of the letter from the President of the Security Council dated 29 June 2010, transmitting the text of Council resolution 1932 (2010) of 29 June 2010:[16]

(*a*) Reaffirmed the necessity of trial of persons indicted by the International Tribunal, reiterated its call upon all States, especially the States of the Great Lakes region, to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, and, in particular, called upon relevant States to increase their efforts to bring Mr. Félicien Kabuga, Mr. Augustin Bizimana, Mr. Protais Mpiranya and other indictees of the International Tribunal to justice;

(*b*) Noted the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously, called upon the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address the issue as the International Tribunal approached the completion of its work, and at the same time called upon the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

(*c*) Decided to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Mr. Mehmet GÜNEY (Turkey)
Ms. Andrésia VAZ (Senegal)

(*d*) Decided also to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Sir Charles Michael Dennis BYRON (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
Ms. Khalida Rachid KHAN (Pakistan)
Ms. Arlette RAMAROSON (Madagascar)
Mr. William H. SEKULE (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Bakhtiyar TUZMUKHAMEDOV (Russian Federation)

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[14] Decision 64/415, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/415 A.

[15] A/64/814-S/2010/289.

[16] A/64/862.

(*e*) Decided further to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Mr. Aydin Sefa AKAY (Turkey)
Ms. Florence Rita ARREY (Cameroon)
Ms. Solomy Balungi BOSSA (Uganda)
Mr. Vagn JOENSEN (Denmark)
Mr. Gberdao Gustave KAM (Burkina Faso)
Mr. Lee Gacuiga MUTHOGA (Kenya)
Mr. Seon Ki PARK (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard RAJOHNSON (Madagascar)
Mr. Emile Francis SHORT (Ghana)

(*f*) Decided to amend article 12 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal, as set out in the annex to the present decision;

(*g*) Urged the International Tribunal to complete its work expeditiously.

Annex

Article 12 ter
Election and appointment of ad litem judges

3. If there are no ad litem judges remaining on the roster or if no ad litem judge on the roster is available for appointment, and if it is not possible to assign a judge currently serving at the International Tribunal, and all practical alternatives having been explored, the Secretary-General may, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal, appoint a former permanent or ad litem judge of the International Tribunal or of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to serve as an ad litem judge in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials.

64/416. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

B[17]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, the General Assembly, having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 15 March 2010[18] and the letter from the President of the Security Council dated 19 March 2010, transmitting the text of Council resolution 1915 (2010) of 18 March 2010,[19] decided that the total number of ad litem judges serving at the International Tribunal may temporarily exceed the maximum of twelve provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, to a maximum of thirteen at any one time, returning to a maximum of twelve by 30 June 2010, or upon completion of the *Popović* case if sooner.

C

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2010, the General Assembly, having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 18 June 2010, transmitting a letter from the President of the International Tribunal dated 31 May 2010,[20] and taking note of the letter from the President of the Security Council dated 29 June 2010, transmitting the text of Council resolution 1931 (2010) of 29 June 2010:[21]

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[17] Decision 64/416, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/416 A.

[18] A/64/710.

[19] A/64/727.

[20] A/64/841-S/2010/330.

(*a*) Reaffirmed the necessity of trial of persons indicted by the International Tribunal, and reiterated its call upon all States, especially the States of the former Yugoslavia, to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, and in particular called for the arrest of Mr. Ratko Mladić and Mr. Goran Hadžić, as well as other indictees of the International Tribunal;

(*b*) Noted the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously, called upon the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address the issue as the International Tribunal approached the completion of its work, and at the same time called upon the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

(*c*) Decided to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned or until the completion of their term as members of the Appeals Chamber, if sooner:

Mr. Carmel A. AGIUS (Malta)
Mr. LIU Daqun (China)
Mr. Theodor MERON (United States of America)
Mr. Fausto POCAR (Italy)
Mr. Patrick Lipton ROBINSON (Jamaica)

(*d*) Decided also to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Mr. Jean-Claude ANTONETTI (France)
Mr. Guy DELVOIE (Belgium)
Mr. Christoph FLÜGGE (Germany)
Mr. Burton HALL (Bahamas)
Mr. O-gon KWON (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Bakone Melema MOLOTO (South Africa)
Mr. Howard MORRISON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Alphonsus Martinus Maria ORIE (Netherlands)

(*e*) Decided further to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Mr. Melville BAIRD (Trinidad and Tobago)
Mr. Pedro DAVID (Argentina)
Ms. Elizabeth GWAUNZA (Zimbabwe)
Mr. Frederik HARHOFF (Denmark)
Ms. Flavia LATTANZI (Italy)
Mr. Antoine Kesia-Mbe MINDUA (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Ms. Prisca Matimba NYAMBE (Zambia)
Ms. Michèle PICARD (France)
Mr. Árpád PRANDLER (Hungary)
Mr. Stefan TRECHSEL (Switzerland)

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[21] A/64/861.

(*f*) Underlined its intention to extend, by 30 June 2011, the terms of office of the trial judges at the International Tribunal based on the International Tribunal's projected trial schedule, and requested the President of the International Tribunal to submit an updated trial and appeals schedule no later than 15 May 2011;

(*g*) Decided to allow ad litem Judges Baird, David, Gwaunza, Harhoff, Lattanzi, Mindua, Picard, Prandler and Trechsel to serve at the International Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute of the International Tribunal;

(*h*) Urged the International Tribunal to complete its work expeditiously.

64/417. Appointment of three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

A

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, the General Assembly, pursuant to its decision 64/553 of 29 March 2010, and on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council,[22] decided to extend the terms of office of the three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal, namely Mr. Michael ADAMS (*Australia*), Mr. Jean-François COUSIN (*France*) and Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia IZUAKO (*Nigeria*), for an additional year beginning on 1 July 2010.

B

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 18 June 2010, the General Assembly, pursuant to its decision 64/553 of 29 March 2010, and on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council,[23] appointed Ms. Marilyn KAMAN (*United States of America*) as an ad litem judge of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2010, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Michael ADAMS.[24]

As a result, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Vinod BOOLELL (*Mauritius*, full-time, Nairobi),*** Mr. Jean-François COUSIN (*France*, ad litem),* Ms. Memooda EBRAHIM-CARSTENS (*Botswana*, full-time, New York),** Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia IZUAKO (*Nigeria*, ad litem),* Ms. Marilyn KAMAN (*United States of America*, ad litem),* Mr. Thomas LAKER (*Germany*, full-time, Geneva),*** Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader MEERAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, half-time)** and Ms. Coral SHAW (*New Zealand*, half-time).***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2011.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2012.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

64/418. Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[25] appointed NICARAGUA as a member of the Special Committee.[26]

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[22] See A/64/664.

[23] See A/64/791.

[24] See A/64/793.

[25] A/64/696, para. 4.

[26] See also decision 64/554.

As a result, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is composed of the following twenty-nine Member States:[26] Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

64/419. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 22 April 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[27] re-elected Mr. Antônio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2010 and ending on 14 June 2015.

64/420. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 22 April 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[28] re-elected Mr. Achim Steiner as Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2010 and ending on 14 June 2014.

64/421. Election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2010, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, elected as members of the Human Rights Council, for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2010, Angola, Ecuador, Guatemala, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and Uganda to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Qatar, Slovenia and South Africa.

As a result, the Human Rights Council is composed of the following forty-seven Member States: Argentina,* Angola,*** Bahrain,* Bangladesh,** Belgium,** Brazil,* Burkina Faso,* Cameroon,** Chile,* China,** Cuba,** Djibouti,** Ecuador,*** France,* Gabon,* Ghana,* Guatemala,*** Hungary,** Japan,* Jordan,** Kyrgyzstan,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malaysia,*** Maldives,*** Mauritania,*** Mauritius,** Mexico,** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,* Poland,*** Qatar,*** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,** Senegal,** Slovakia,* Spain,*** Switzerland,*** Thailand,*** Uganda,*** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zambia.*

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* Term of office expires on 18 June 2011.

** Term of office expires on 18 June 2012.

*** Term of office expires on 18 June 2013.

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[27] See A/64/750.

[28] See A/64/749.

64/422. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session[29]

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 11 June 2010, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 1 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978 elected by acclamation Mr. Joseph DEISS of Switzerland as President of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.

64/423. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session[29]

A

On 11 June 2010, five of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (*a*) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.

At the 94th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2010, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of five of the six Main Committees of the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session:

First Committee:	Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Mr. Boniface CHIDYAUSIKU (Zimbabwe)
Second Committee:	Ms. Enkhtsetseg OCHIR (Mongolia)
Fifth Committee:	Mr. Gert ROSENTHAL (Guatemala)
Sixth Committee:	Ms. Isabelle PICCO (Monaco)

B

On 27 August 2010, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) held a meeting in accordance with rules 99 (*a*) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly for the purpose of electing its Chair, to take the place of Mr. Boniface Chidyausiku (Zimbabwe) who had been elected on 11 June 2010.[30]

On the same date also, the Third Committee held a meeting in accordance with rules 99 (*a*) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly for the purpose of electing its Chair.

At the 114th plenary meeting, on 31 August 2010, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the Fourth Committee and the Third Committee at the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly:

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Mr. Chitsaka CHIPAZIWA (Zimbabwe)
Third Committee:	Mr. Michel TOMMO MONTHE (Cameroon)

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[29] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

[30] Subsequent to his election, Mr. Chidyausiku ended his tour of duty in New York.

64/424. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session[29]

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2010, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected by acclamation the following twenty-one Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session: AFGHANISTAN, BELARUS, BOTSWANA, CHINA, ECUADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, FRANCE, GAMBIA, INDONESIA, LUXEMBOURG, MAURITANIA, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SUDAN, SURINAME, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UZBEKISTAN.

64/425. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 18 June 2010, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Mr. Gérard Biraud, Mr. Papa Louis Fall, Mr. István Posta and Mr. Cihan Terzi as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2015.[31]

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mr. Gérard BIRAUD (*France*),*** Mr. Nicolay V. CHULKOV (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Papa Louis FALL (*Senegal*),*** Mr. Even Francisco FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),* Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),** Mr. Mohamed MOUNIR-ZAHRAN (*Egypt*),* Mr. István POSTA (*Hungary*),*** Mr. Enrique ROMÁN-MOREY (*Peru*),* Mr. Cihan TERZI (*Turkey*),*** Ms. Deborah WYNES (*United States of America*)* and Mr. ZHANG Yishan (*China*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

64/426. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

A

The General Assembly, at its 102nd plenary meeting, on 29 June 2010, and the Security Council, at its 6346th meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, Ms. Xue Hanqin (China) as a member of the Court for a term of office beginning on 29 June 2010 and expiring on 5 February 2012, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Shi Jiuyong.[32]

B

The General Assembly, at its 118th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2010, and the Security Council, at its 6381st meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, Ms. Joan Donoghue (United States of America) as a member of the Court for a term of office beginning on 9 September 2010 and expiring on 5 February 2015, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Thomas Buergenthal.[33]

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[31] See A/64/805.

[32] See A/64/808-S/2010/298.

[33] See A/64/899-S/2010/442.

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Mr. Ronny ABRAHAM (*France*),*** Mr. Awn Shawkat AL-KHASAWNEH (*Jordan*),*** Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA (*Morocco*),** Mr. Antônio Augusto CANÇADO TRINDADE (*Brazil*),*** Ms. Joan DONOGHUE (*United States of America*),** Mr. Christopher GREENWOOD (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),*** Mr. Kenneth KEITH (*New Zealand*),** Mr. Abdul G. KOROMA (*Sierra Leone*),* Mr. Hisashi OWADA (*Japan*),* Mr. Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR (*Mexico*),** Mr. Bruno SIMMA (*Germany*),* Mr. Leonid SKOTNIKOV (*Russian Federation*),** Mr. Peter TOMKA (*Slovakia*),* Ms. XUE Hanqin (*China*)* and Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed YUSUF (*Somalia*).***

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2012.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2015.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2018.

64/427. Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2010, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Carman LAPOINTE as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years beginning on 13 September 2010 and ending on 12 September 2015.

64/428. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[34] elected Mr. Joan CLOS (Spain) as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a four-year term of office beginning on 18 October 2010 and ending on 17 October 2014.

64/429. Appointment of a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 7 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[35] decided to enlarge the Committee and to appoint the BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA as a member of the Committee.

As a result, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is composed of the following twenty-four Member States: AFGHANISTAN, BELARUS, CUBA, CYPRUS, GUINEA, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, NAMIBIA, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

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[34] A/64/897.

[35] A/64/906.

B. Other decisions

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

64/502. Organization of the sixty-fourth session

B[36]

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to postpone the date of closure of the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly from Monday, 13 September 2010, to Tuesday, 14 September 2010.

64/503. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B[37]

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 2 March 2010, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 62 entitled "Advancement of women", under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of this item pursuant to its decision 64/530 of 18 December 2009.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*a*) of agenda item 112, entitled "Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[38]

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 116 entitled "Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.[39]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Professor Tony Bogues of Brown University to make a statement at the special commemorative meeting of the Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[40] having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" as sub-item (*c*) of agenda item 110, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 39 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

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[36] Decision 64/502, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/502 A.

[37] Decision 64/503, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/503 A.

[38] A/64/524/Add.1.

[39] A/64/L.50.

[40] See A/64/236.

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", under heading A (Maintenance of international peace and security), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[41]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly also decided to reopen consideration of sub-items (*b*) and (*f*) of agenda item 53, entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" and "Convention on Biological Diversity", respectively, under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider them directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.[42]

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly further decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 53 entitled "Sustainable development", under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.[43]

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 3 June 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub item (*b*) of agenda item 112, entitled "Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a note by the Secretary-General.[44]

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 104 entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting in order to convene, pursuant to Assembly resolution 64/179 of 18 December 2009, a high-level meeting on transnational organized crime, aimed at fostering universal adherence to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and at strengthening international cooperation.

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 18 June 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*j*) of agenda item 112, entitled "Appointment of three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), in order to appoint one ad litem judge.[45]

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 29 June 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 39 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", under heading A (Maintenance of international peace and security), in order to consider the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[46]

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*e*) of agenda item 112, entitled "Appointment of members of the

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[41] A/64/696.

[42] A/64/L.49.

[43] A/64/L.51.

[44] A/64/102/Rev.1/Add.1.

[45] See A/64/797.

[46] A/64/23/Add.1.

International Civil Service Commission", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a note by the Secretary-General.[47]

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*e*) of agenda item 111, entitled "Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), in order to consider a letter dated 22 July 2010 from the representative of Croatia to the President of the General Assembly.[48]

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*a*) of agenda item 112, entitled "Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a note by the Secretary-General.[49]

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2010, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*c*) of agenda item 111, entitled "Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), in order to consider a letter dated 24 August 2010 from the representative of Belarus to the President of the General Assembly.[50]

64/550. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 8 February 2010, the General Assembly took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce.[51]

64/551. Fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 23 February 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[52] recalling its resolution 64/194 of 21 December 2009, in which it decided to hold its fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 16 and 17 March 2010 at United Nations Headquarters, decided, instead, to convene the fourth High-level Dialogue on 23 and 24 March 2010 at United Nations Headquarters.

64/552. Special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[53] recalling its resolution 64/15 of 16 November 2009, decided to convene, on 25 March 2010, a special commemorative meeting of the Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

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[47] A/64/105/Add.1.

[48] A/64/869.

[49] A/64/101/Add.2.

[50] A/64/896.

[51] A/64/646.

[52] A/64/L.47.

[53] A/64/L.50.

64/554. Increase in the membership of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[54] decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from twenty-eight to twenty-nine.[55]

64/555. High-level meetings of the General Assembly in September 2010

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[56] recalling its resolutions 64/184, 64/199 and 64/203 of 21 December 2009, recalling also its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, in particular paragraph 2 thereof:

(*a*) Decided that the general debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly would be held from Thursday, 23 September to Saturday, 25 September and from Monday, 27 September to Thursday, 30 September 2010, that the meetings for the general debate on Friday, 24 September would be held from 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m., that the meetings on Saturday, 25 September would be held from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and that these arrangements would in no way create a precedent for future sessions;

(*b*) Also decided to hold the two-day high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 64/199, from Friday, 24 September to Saturday, 25 September 2010, with an opening plenary meeting on 24 September from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and with a closing plenary meeting on 25 September from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.;

(*c*) Further decided to hold the high-level meeting as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, pursuant to paragraph 23 of resolution 64/203, on Wednesday, 22 September 2010, consisting of an opening plenary meeting from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., consecutive thematic panels from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., and a closing plenary meeting from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., taking into account the fact that the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly was scheduled to meet from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.;

(*d*) Decided, in that regard, that on Wednesday, 22 September, the third day of the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the plenary meetings of the Assembly, originally scheduled from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. pursuant to annex I to resolution 64/184, would instead be held from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

64/556. Special meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of International Mother Earth Day

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[57] recalling its resolutions 63/278 of 22 April 2009 and 64/196 of 21 December 2009, decided to convene, on 22 April 2010, a special meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of International Mother Earth Day.

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[54] A/64/696, para. 4.

[55] See also decision 64/418.

[56] A/64/L.49.

[57] A/64/L.51.

64/557. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 9 June 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[58] guided by the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[59] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,[60] noting the significance of the comprehensive HIV/AIDS review in 2011, as mandated by the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, and recalling its decision 55/488 of 7 September 2001, decided:

(*a*) To take note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,[61] and the recommendations contained therein, as an input for consideration in preparations for the high-level plenary meeting in September 2010;

(*b*) To undertake necessary consultations to determine during its sixty-fifth session, but no later than December 2010, the modalities and organizational arrangements for the comprehensive HIV/AIDS review in 2011;

(*c*) To include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS".

64/560. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 29 June 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[62] recalling that 14 December 2010 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and recognizing the crucial role of the Declaration in the process of decolonization and expansion of United Nations membership, which had contributed to the universality of the Organization, decided to hold a commemorative meeting, on 14 December 2010, on the occasion of that event, in accordance with the established format for commemorative meetings of the Assembly.

64/561. Organization of the high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 9 July 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[63] recalling its resolution 64/199 of 21 December 2009, requested its President to conduct further consultations with Member States with a view to resolving the pending procedural aspects of the high-level review to be held on 24 and 25 September 2010.

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[58] A/64/L.54/Rev.1.

[59] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[60] Resolution 60/262, annex.

[61] A/64/735.

[62] A/64/23/Add.1, para. 3.

[63] A/CONF.218/PC/1, para. 18.

64/562. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

At its 119th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Azerbaijan,[64] decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-fifth session.

64/563. Prevention of armed conflict

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Prevention of armed conflict" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-fifth session.

64/564. Specific meeting focused on development

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly decided to continue to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration[65] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.[66]

64/565. Progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development.[67]

64/566. Modalities for the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[68] recalling its resolution 64/199 of 21 December 2009 and decisions 64/555 of 15 April 2010 and 64/561 of 9 July 2010:

(*a*) Decided that the high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States would consist of an opening plenary meeting from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and round table 1 from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on 24 September 2010; and round table 2 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., an interactive dialogue on cross-regional perspectives from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and a closing plenary meeting from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. on 25 September 2010;

(*b*) Also decided that, at the opening plenary meeting, the speakers would include the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, a representative on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, a representative on behalf of the European Union, a representative on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, a representative on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum, a representative on behalf of the Pacific Small Island Developing States, representatives on behalf of the Africa, Indian Ocean and Mediterranean regions, a representative on behalf of the

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[64] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 119th meeting (A/64/PV.119), and corrigendum.

[65] See resolution 55/2.

[66] See resolution 60/1.

[67] A/64/884.

[68] A/64/L.71.

Caribbean region, a representative of the host country, representatives of Canada, Japan and Mexico, the Observer of the Commonwealth Secretariat and, time permitting, Heads of State and Government indicating to the President of the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly their wish to speak; that the speaking order would be rearranged in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly; and that statements would be limited to five minutes;

(*c*) Further decided that the two round-table sessions would focus on the following themes:

Round table 1: Reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening resilience of small island developing States;

Round table 2: Enhancing international support for small island developing States;

(*d*) Decided that the list of speakers for each round-table session would be made available prior to the meeting;

(*e*) Also decided that the closing plenary meeting would comprise the presentation of summaries of the round tables and interactive dialogue, and the adoption of a political declaration.

64/567. Modalities for the high-level meeting as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[69] recalling its resolution 64/203 of 21 December 2009 and decision 64/555 of 15 April 2010, taking note of the note by the Secretary-General:[70]

(*a*) Decided that at the opening plenary meeting of the high-level meeting as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, the speakers would include the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, a representative on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, a representative on behalf of the European Union, and representatives of Brazil, Germany and Japan, and that statements would be limited to five minutes;

(*b*) Also decided that the two consecutive thematic panels would be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., on the theme "The way forward in achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the internationally agreed biodiversity goals and targets";

(*c*) Further decided that the list of speakers for each round-table session would be made available prior to the meeting.

64/568. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions and decisions relevant to the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Council, in particular its decisions 62/557 of 15 September 2008 and 63/565 B of 14 September 2009:

(*a*) Decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 and 63/565 B, building on the progress achieved during its sixty-fourth session, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, while noting with appreciation the initiatives and efforts of the President of the General Assembly and the Chair, including the preparation of the text reflecting the positions of and proposals submitted by Member States, with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Council;

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[69] A/64/L.70.

[70] A/64/865.

(*b*) Also decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(*c*) Further decided to include in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council".

64/569. Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-fifth session.

64/570. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 121st plenary meeting, on 13 September 2010, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-fifth session.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)*

64/559. Consideration of the report of the fifty-seventh session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 29 June 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[71] decided to defer consideration of the report of the fifty-seventh session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation until the main part of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

64/548. Questions deferred for future consideration

B[72]

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[73] decided to defer until its sixty-fifth session consideration of the following agenda item and related documents:

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[71] A/64/403/Add.1, para. 4.

[72] Decision 64/548, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/64/49), vol. II, becomes decision 64/548 A.

[73] A/64/596/Add.2, para. 6.

Item 146

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Closed peacekeeping missions

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2009[74]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[75]

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2008[76]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[77]

64/553. Administration of justice at the United Nations

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 29 March 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[78] having considered the letter dated 4 March 2010 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chair of the Fifth Committee[79] and the oral statement by the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[80] and recalling its resolution 63/253 of 24 December 2008 approving the appointments of ad litem judges as a transitional measure, decided to extend the terms of office of three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for one additional year beginning on 1 July 2010, subject to the decision that the General Assembly may take in the context of a review of the statutes of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal pursuant to section III of its resolution 63/253.

64/558. Closed peacekeeping missions

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 24 June 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[81]

(*a*) Decided to return the amount of 291,900 United States dollars, reflecting two thirds of the adjusted net credits available in the account of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission to the Government of Kuwait;

(*b*) Also decided to continue to consider the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions during its sixty-fifth session.

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[74] A/64/605.

[75] A/64/659 and Corr.1.

[76] A/63/581.

[77] A/63/856.

[78] A/64/582/Add.1, para. 7.

[79] A/C.5/64/16.

[80] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 26th meeting (A/C.5/64/SR.26), and corrigendum.

[81] A/64/820, para. 14.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items[a]

1. The following item, which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under heading A (Maintenance of international peace and security):[b]

39. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. The following item, and the following sub-items, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-fourth session, under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):[b]

53. Sustainable development:

(*b*) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(*f*) Convention on Biological Diversity.

3. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-fourth session, under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences): [b]

62. Advancement of women.

4. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-fourth session, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations): [b]

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. The following additional sub-item was considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-fourth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[b]

110. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.[c]

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[a] Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

[b] See decision 64/503 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

[c] A/64/252/Add.2.

6. The following item, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-fourth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[b]

112. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(*e*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution No	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
64/250.	Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Haiti	70 (*a*)	69th	22 January 2010	2
64/251.	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development	70 (*a*)	69th	22 January 2010	4
64/252.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	63 (*b*)	70th	8 February 2010	9
64/253.	International Day of Nowruz	49	71st	23 February 2010	10
64/254.	Second follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	64	72nd	26 February 2010	12
64/255.	Improving global road safety	46	74th	2 March 2010	13
64/256.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization	125	74th	2 March 2010	18
64/257.	Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War	126	74th	2 March 2010	19
64/258.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	63 (*a*)	75th	16 March 2010	19
64/259.	Towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat	130	81st	29 March 2010	101
64/260.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011	132	81st	29 March 2010	105
64/261.	Conditions of service of the ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	132	81st	29 March 2010	107
64/262.	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2009 and programme of work for 2010	138	81st	29 March 2010	109
64/263.	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244 and 59/272	141	81st	29 March 2010	111
64/264.	Financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010	155	86th	13 May 2010	112
64/265.	Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases	114	86th	13 May 2010	25
64/266.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	33	89th	21 May 2010	98
64/267.	World Statistics Day	48	90th	3 June 2010	27
64/268.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors	129	101st	24 June 2010	114
64/269.	Cross-cutting issues	146	101st	24 June 2010	116
64/270.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	146	101st	24 June 2010	123

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

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64/272.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi	147	101st	24 June 2010
64/273.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	148	101st	24 June 2010
64/274.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	149	101st	24 June 2010
64/275.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	150	101st	24 June 2010
64/276.	Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	152	101st	24 June 2010
64/277.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	153	101st	24 June 2010
64/278.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	155	101st	24 June 2010
64/279.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	156	101st	24 June 2010
64/280.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia	157	101st	24 June 2010
64/281.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	158 (*a*)	101st	24 June 2010
64/282.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	158 (*b*)	101st	24 June 2010
64/283.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan	159	101st	24 June 2010
64/284.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	160	101st	24 June 2010
64/285.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	161	101st	24 June 2010
64/286.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	162	101st	24 June 2010
64/287.	Financing of support to the African Union Mission in Somalia	163	101st	24 June 2010
64/288.	Financing of the United Nations Office to the African Union	132, 146, 161 and 163	101st	24 June 2010
64/289.	System-wide coherence	114	104th	2 July 2010
64/290.	The right to education in emergency situations	114	106th	9 July 2010
64/291.	Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome	48 and 114	107th	16 July 2010
64/292.	The human right to water and sanitation	48	108th	28 July 2010
64/293.	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	104	109th	30 July 2010
64/294.	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the wake of devastating floods in Pakistan	70	110th	19 August 2010
64/295.	Extension of the transition period preceding the graduation of Samoa from least developed country status	42	115th	7 September 2010
64/296.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	14	115th	7 September 2010
64/297.	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	115	117th	8 September 2010

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64/300.	Draft outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	53 (*b*)	121st	13 September 2010	87
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64/415.	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994				
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64/417.	Appointment of three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal			
	Decision A	112 (*j*)	81st	29 March 2010
	Decision B	112 (*j*)	98th	18 June 2010
64/418.	Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	39	82nd	15 April 2010
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64/421.	Election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council	111 (*h*)	86th	13 May 2010
64/422.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session	4	93rd	11 June 2010
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64/428.	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	111 (*f*)	113th	25 August 2010
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